

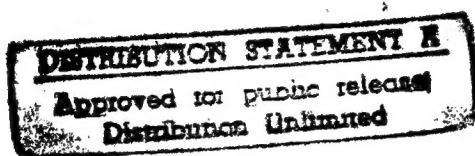
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KOREA

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OLYMPICS

WORLD PUBLIC CONCERNED OVER '88 OLYMPICS VENUE

SK261023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA)--With a serious situation created in South Korea, the world public, sports and press circles are expressing deep concern over the 1988 Olympic Games and many countries either express the will not to send teams to Seoul overcast with tear gas or demand the Olympic venue to moved. [sentence as received]

Richard Pound, vice-chairman of the International Olympic Committee, during an interview on a U.S. NBC television networks' program on June 21, declared that the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games would have to be moved elsewhere, if the South Korean situation remained very serious. And James Worrall, member of the IOC, said the Olympic Games could be cancelled, if worse came to worst in South Korea.

A number of large U.S. enterprises which have become financial supporters of the "Seoul Olympic Games" notified the IOC that they were not opposed to the shifting of the Olympic venue to Los Angeles.

The U.S. NBC television networks which invested 400 million dollars to obtain an exclusive telecasting right of the "Seoul Olympics" said it would withhold the opening of its Seoul office till the confusion is brought under control and it has not signed a formal insurance contract in fear of the failure of the "Seoul Olympics," but has signed a complex contract with South Korea so that it could withdraw the whole amount of its investment in case the games ended in a complete failure.

Robert Helmick, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, recalled that a soccer game between U.S. and South Korean teams in Masan was suspended by tear gas and said the U.S. would not participate in events where tear gas would go off outside the stadium, if such things happened during the Olympic Games.

Hans Hansen, president of the West German Sports Federation, told reporters on June 19 that the Seoul situation was unpredictable and his federation would wait for the IOC to cancel "Seoul Olympic Games," conscious that it is dangerous to send sports teams to Seoul.

Jackson, a U.S. civil rights champion and presidential hopeful, in a statement called upon the U.S. to boycott the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, if the human rights problems were not solved in South Korea.

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

DERWINSKI COMMENTS ON OLYMPICS, POLITICAL DISTURBANCES

SK230705 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)--Edwin Derwinski, U.S. undersecretary of state for security assistance, science and technology, said Tuesday that recent political disturbances in Korea should never be in the way of Seoul's hosting the 1988 Olympics.

Meeting with Korean Sports Minister Yi Se-ki, Derwinski said that Seoul's preparations for the summer games are going well in a shorter period of time than was the case in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

He said he is sure the Seoul Olympics will be an Olympiad of harmony where the camps of the East and the West, and the South and the North meet together.

He said he believes that neither the Soviet Union nor East Germany will lead other communist countries to boycott the Seoul Olympics and that the two nations will take part in the games as they gave a big investment in the games. [as printed]

If most countries in the communist bloc participate in the Olympics, he said, South Korea will have to pay careful attention to possible security problems.

Seoul has no diplomatic relations with communist nations, but it recently has increased non-political exchanges with those countries in culture, international conferences and sports events.

Derwinski arrived here Saturday for a five-day visit.

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CSO: 4100/249

ROK DAILY URGES PEOPLE TO MAKE OLYMPIC GAMES SUCCESSFUL

SK230011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Seoul Olympics A Must"]

[Text] It is disturbing to learn that skeptical views, though sporadic, have been aired abroad about the safe and successful staging of the Seoul Olympics next year due to the present political unrest in Korea.

There has even been the report that Los Angeles is being informally considered as an alternative site for the Olympiad, while Berlin or Munich was cited as being able to take over the Games if the Korean political situation further deteriorates.

While members of the International Olympic Committee are reportedly taking a wait-and-see attitude toward the Korean situation and its possible impact on the Summer Olympics in Seoul, an IOC spokesman said the IOC had no thought of changing its plan to hold the Seoul Games.

Noteworthy in this regard were remarks by IOC Vice President Richard Pound that it would be very premature to even consider the possibility of having to move the Seoul Games, still 15 months away.

If the nation should forsake its hard-won rights to host the world sports event due to civil unrest, the Republic and its people would suffer a critical blow to its prestige both at home and abroad.

In that event, Koreans would be doomed to lose face as a creditable nation in the world community, while only North Korean Communists now bent on obstructing the Seoul Olympics would be satisfied.

It is imperative that the nation hold the Seoul Olympics successfully, as it avowed to the international community, by all means--though not at the expense of democratization.

Now that almost all preparations for hosting the Olympics have been completed, it is inconceivable that the venue for staging the world games should be changed.

Not only politicians of both government and opposition parties but also the people, including student activists, ought to pause and realize a sense of reconciliation to make the upcoming Seoul Olympics a success for the nation and the entire people of the world.

SIGUR REAFFIRMS U.S. SUPPORT FOR DIALOGUE

SK250618 Seoul YONHAP in English 0605 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP)--Gaston J. Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Thursday reaffirmed his government's support for dialogue between the rival parties in South Korea.

During a question-and-answer session at a press conference winding up his three-day visit here, Sigur said, "hopefully, the dialogue which has begun yesterday will continue, will be broadened and there will be meetings at various levels."

He was referring to Wednesday's meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and Kim Yong-sam, president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, which was held as part of Chon's series of talks with opposition party leaders to seek ways to resolve the current political stalemate in Korea.

The press conference was held at Kimpo International Airport just before the assistant secretary's departure for Washington.

Welcoming the Korean Government's ending of the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung, a prominent dissident leader, Sigur said that "we would like to see more things taken." He stressed, however, "that is up to the Korean side to determine what to do," saying such things will occur.

On the possibility of military intervention in the current political situation, he said resolutely, "our position is crystal clear. We oppose martial law. We hate to see that kind of thing happen. Any use of the armed forces in this situation, in our view, is unwanted."

Saying in a prepared statement that he came to Korea to listen, not to lecture or prescribe, he stressed, "what I have heard is that there is a widespread desire in Korea for political progress through a peaceful process of dialogue and compromise to settle such issues as constitutional revision."

In the statement, Sigur also said he had heard that holding the Olympics in Seoul next year "enjoys broad and enthusiastic support among the Korean people."

"Finally, I have heard that the U.S. security commitment to Korea in our joint task of deterring aggression continues to be regarded by Koreans of all political parties as a key element in providing the shield behind which political and economic progress can continue," he added.

He stressed that the United States, as a friend and ally, wants for Korea what the Korean people want: a democratic and stable society, a freely elected government which enjoys the support of its people and respects their rights.

He said that he will brief President Ronald Reagan on the results of his visit to Korea immediately upon his return to Washington.

During his three-day stay here, Sigur met President Chon, No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung, and various other politicians, intellectuals and journalists.

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CSO: 4100/249

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

CHOSON ILBO ON U.S. MEDIA COVERAGE OF UNREST

SK260622 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Jun 87 p 2

[Article by Washington correspondent Pyon Yong-sik from the "Reporter's Memo" column]

[Text] These days, Americans wake up in the morning to hear news reports on the Korean situation. It is difficult for most Americans to avoid seeing or hearing reports on the Korean situation because reports on demonstrations in Korea flood the U.S. media from morning until night. Some television stations which resumed live coverage of congressional hearings on the Iran-Contra scandal on 23 June carry spot-news reports on the Korean situation every 10 minutes. Because our national flag has appeared on television screens on very many occasions, some Americans, while drawing the shape of our national flag with a finger, even ask, "What does it mean?" Those in the United States may see, more vividly than those in Korea, rioting scenes in Korea on television.

Large pictures of rioting scenes in Korea are usually placed on the upper part of the first page of even small local newspapers, not to mention such internationally renowned newspapers as THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST. In most cases, only the policemen who wear gas masks and the students who are being dragged like prisoners of war with their hands on their heads and with their heads lowered are visible on streets that are covered with tear gas fumes.

Hotel doormen who receive foreign tourists with gas masks on and postmen who have nothing to do with street demonstrations and who ride motorcycles with gas masks on are a few of the scenes that U.S. media frequently show. Korean people with gas masks on--this comical scene is the "image of the Korean people" which is projected to the Americans. Do we have to laugh it off or cry over it?

These days, the U.S. State Department's noon briefings begin with a statement on the Korean issue. State Department Spokesman Phyllis Oakley, who in most cases is in charge of briefing on the Korean situation and who released a chilling message for the Korean military yesterday, is a woman in her fifties who looks like the first daughter-in-law in a rich family [who looks kind-hearted and broadminded]. When U.S. reporters ask questions about the Korean situation on her arrival at the briefing room, she smiles and makes a facial expression as if she already knew they would do so.

The State Department briefings used to center primarily on Lebanon, the Iran-Contra scandal, the Persian Gulf, and Libya. Brief comments were made only when Korean correspondents ask questions in the face of glares from U.S. reporters.

However, things have changed. U.S. reporters ask most of the questions on the Korean situation, each of which are followed by approximately 10 follow-up questions.

Because U.S. reporters ask increasingly more questions about the Korean situation, the State Department cannot but say something about the Korean situation after preparing more data for replies.

In view of U.S. media's trend of reporting on the Korean situation, congressional moves, and the enforcement of diplomacy by the U.S. Administration, which has been dragged along by the media and the Congress, it seems to me that the Korean situation is gradually developing into "a problem of the Americans for the sake of the Americans." Because it is important for the freedom of the Korean people and because it is all the more important in view of U.S. consciousness for the security which is at stake on the Korean peninsula, the Korean situation could not but be escalated into "a problem of the Americans" and "a problem for the Americans."

As the Korean situation became a problem of the Americans, the Reagan Administration could not insist on only "secret diplomacy." This is because the Korean situation is escalating into one that will be unbearable in terms of domestic politics if the Reagan administration remains silent. Contrary to our previous expectations, President Reagan sent a personal letter to President Chon Tu-hwan; Gaston Sigur, assistant U.S. secretary of state, visited Seoul; and [the United States] sent a strong message to urge the Korean military not to interfere in [Korean] political affairs. It seems that they did so because they were conscious of the public opinion not only of the Korean people but also of the Americans.

It may be delightful that there exist the Americans who consider the Korean people's problem their own. However, for no good reason, I feel sorry for this situation of ours.

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CSO: 4107/206

ARTICLE ON U.S. CONCERN ABOUT ROK SITUATION

SK290744 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 87 p 2

[Article by Washington correspondent Yi Chol-sung]

[Text] In connection with the issue of constitutional revision and democratic reform--the biggest political issue that faces the ROK--the United States has transformed its position from a "quiet mediator" into a "determined godfather."

The serious nature of the situation in South Korea characterized by demonstrations and political unrest that have continued since 10 June shocked the United States and made the United States change its approach concerning the issue of reforming the power structure.

The change in the U.S. attitude was made public by the moves of the U.S. Administration and Congress over the past 2 weeks. In particular, remarks and statements by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur have served as a wind vane for U.S. policy toward the ROK.

In a White House press conference on 26 June following his report on the results of his visit to the ROK to President Reagan, Assistant Secretary Sigur crisply stated: "The policy we pursue has been confirmed by President Reagan, and not only we, but also the people of the ROK think it a proper one."

"The U.S. policy desires what the ROK people desire," as Assistant Secretary Sigur put it, that is, the establishment of "a democratic and stable government, a freely elected government supported by the people of the ROK that respects the rights of the people" This policy objective was repeatedly made clear by the U.S. Administration. Therefore, it is nothing new. However, the drive and methods to enforcing this policy objective have been different since 10 June.

The simultaneous visits to the ROK by Assistant Secretary Sigur and Edwin Derwinski, U.S. undersecretary of state for security assistance, science, and technology on a mission as a special envoy is itself a message that conveys the U.S. sense of crisis and resolve toward the situation in the ROK.

In particular, we can read special significance into Assistant Secretary Sigur's visit to Co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy Kim Tae-chung during his stay in the ROK. Also, his statement on arrival in the ROK and his press conference upon his departure take on the characteristics of a strong deterrent to possible political involvement by the military, which the United States worries about most. Appearing on the NBC-TV news program "Meet the Press" on 21 June, Assistant Secretary Sigur stated, "We do not want military involvement. Martial law is not a proper way to cope with the present situation. At present there is no serious possibility of a military coup." However, during a press conference on his departure from Seoul, he stated, "Our position is clear. We oppose martial law. We hate to see such a thing happen. The word "hate" he used is a very strong expression.

During a press conference upon his return to the United States, Assistant Secretary Sigur called for additional concessions on the part of the government, as he did upon departure from Seoul, saying, "The talks between President Chon and the opposition leaders are a first step, a small token of prudence. We would like to believe that this suggests that the government will take additional and specific positive steps. Such steps should be taken."

He also called for tolerance of peaceful demonstrations, the release of political prisoners, and an end to preventive arrest and house arrest. He stated, putting the weight of President Reagan on it, that he hopes that the government and the opposition party will engage in practical negotiations. His statements are now more specific and the rhetoric he uses is stronger.

Noteworthy among the remarks Assistant Secretary Sigur made during a press conference upon his return home is his reference to President Chon Tu-hwan's view on reforms and the opposition party's attitude toward negotiations.

In response to a question on to what degree President Chon Tu-hwan is accommodating to his proposal for reforms, he said: President Chon knows that he must consider everything. He has a plan in his mind on how to carry out these reforms. He knows that he must carry out reforms. He knows that the winds of change are blowing. I came to realize that President Chon perceives well what he and the country are facing. President Chon, of course, has a different view than the opposition party on what must be done and how fast it must be done. However, I felt that President Chon understands that he must resolve this matter.

In response to a question on whether he thinks it correct for the opposition leaders to be skeptical and negative since the first talks between President Chon and President Kim, Assistant Secretary Sigur stated that it is completely understandable if you see this as a political game.

He went on to say: I believe that the opposition leaders and all other people have perceived that the situation has changed. They surely want to get the most out of it. This is a political game. Assistant Secretary Sigur's remarks during a press conference he held upon his return home can be summed up as: (1) his call for immediately entering into realistic negotiations;

(2) his call on the [South Korean] Government to take measures for democracy;
(3) his call on the military to not interfere in political affairs; and
(4) his call on the opposition party to not adopt radical lines. The U.S. Administration believes that it must see results from negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties for constitutional revision. Meanwhile, the talks between President Chon and President Kim have paved the way for such negotiations. The United States has consistently taken a neutral position on the form of constitutional revision, a very important issue in discussions on constitutional revision--that is, a direct presidential election system or a cabinet system. It has not revealed its preference, at least publicly, on the ground that it is a matter for the Korean people to decide by themselves. The United States is saying that it will choose that which the Korean people want.

The U.S. Administration's new attitude is strongly supported by the Congress and the media.

A full session of the U.S. House of Representatives is scheduled to adopt, on 30 June, a bill on democracy and security in Korea that was presented by the Sub-committee for Asian and Pacific Affairs, the Human Rights Sub-committee, and the Sub-committees on International Affairs. Even though it is certain that a bill on democracy in Korea presented by four senators, including Senator Kennedy, will not be passed, this bill reflects the attitude of several progressive senators.

The United States is determined to see results from political reforms in Korea.

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CSO: 4107/206

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

FOREIGNERS' VISITS INCREASE DESPITE DEMONSTRATIONS

SK200123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Visits by foreign tourists in recent days continues to increase despite the recent disturbances caused by violent street demonstrations in Seoul and major provincial cities.

According to the Korea National Tourism Corporation (KNTC) yesterday, the recent internal situation does not seem to have had an adverse impact on the arrival of foreign tourists. The number of arrivals continues to grow, it said.

Director-general of the KNTC publicity bureau Chang Chi-su revealed that the number of foreign tourists who arrived during the period June 1-16 totaled 93,603, showing an increase of 17.2 percent over the corresponding period last year.

However, he said, if the current unrest continues into July and August, the number of foreign visitors is likely to drop sharply.

He further revealed that the total number of tourist arrivals as of June 16 this year had reached 823,555, up 18 percent over the same period last year.

The amount of tourism revenue registered during the period totalled \$859 million, a rise of as much as 84.1 percent over last year's \$467 million, Chang said.

The per capital amount spent by the tourists here is \$1,178, he said.

Chang further forecast that as long as no drastic developments take place, there would be no difficulty this year in attracting the target number of foreign tourists and earning the targeted amount of revenue, respectively set at 1.8 million and \$18 billion.

If everything goes well, Korea will be able to attract more than two million foreign tourists this year with a prospective revenue of \$2 billion, he said.

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CSO: 4100/249

REACTIONS TO NO TAE-U'S NEW AUTHORITY VIEWED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Mar 87 p 3

[Political Brief Column]

[Excerpts] Chairman No, "I will work zealously."

They say the dinner gathering of high level party and government officials held at the Blue House on the evening of the 25th was conducted over 2 hours and 10 minutes in a most friendly atmosphere.

Returning to party headquarters after the dinner, General Secretary Yi Chun-Ku portrayed the nature of the gathering, saying, "Today's gathering was a place to congratulate Chairman No Tae-u on his appointment and for reliving the significance of that day which laid the foundation for launching the Fifth Republic through the 11th general election 6 years ago." He then conveyed that, "the party chief really raised the spirits of Chairman No and the party."

In particular, General Secretary Yi pictured the atmosphere as President Chon empowering Chairman No to "actually lead the party with discretionary authority," and Chairman No as replying, "I will work zealously," which was followed by the applause of those present.

General Secretary Yi cautioned, "But do not jump to conclusions or exaggerate the part where the president gave Chairman No discretionary authority," and warned against looking for a connection between the "successor" issue and that day's gathering.

"Two Drinks" for Most of Party, Government Officials

The DJP officials who attended the gathering at the Blue House on the 25th seemed somewhat nonplussed at the noticeable difference in atmosphere from that of the luncheon marking the sixth anniversary of the president's inauguration held on the 3d.

One participant said, "I have held party office for a long time, but this was the first time that the party chief expressed his confidence and affection for the party and Chairman No." He emphasized that, "One should by no means take lightly his conferring discretionary authority on Chairman No."

This party official noted that, at the dinner that day, President Chon offered the wine cup personally to each participant, encouraging them one by one. The main topics of conversation were wide-ranging, including the Military Academy graduation that morning, the AIDS problem, opposition party internal squabbling, family lineage, etc.

The officials mentioned that when leaving the dinner table that evening, President Chon reiterated, "As I have appointed Chairman No, so Chairman No is to assume leadership in politics and dialogue with the opposition and go forward in the political arena." President Chon's emphasis at the final moment attracted attention in party circles relative to the president's "Choice of words" in rendering a conclusive decision.

Moreover, after President Chon had left the table, one party official proposed a toast to Chairman No, and all present joined in the toast, reaffirming solidarity, while Chairman No replied, "It is really an awesome responsibility."

The overall atmosphere at the dinner this day was noticeably different from the "3 March luncheon" held in the Blue House in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Fifth Republic attended by key government officials, where President Chon actually scolded the DJP. This time, all the attendees felt an atmosphere of "emotion and admiration," and nearly everyone formed into groups of three and four as they left the Blue House to go for "a second drink," most returning home around midnight.

Indication Chairman No Is Striving To Alter the Course of Dialogue

After being charged with political management authority by President Chon at the dinner held in the Blue House on the 25th, Chairman No's actions seemed very cautious.

Chairman No arrived at party headquarters around 9:20 am on the 26th. He called into the chairman's office Central Committee Chairman Yim Pang-hyon, General Secretary Yi Chun-Ku, Chief of Staff Yi Han-tong, Party Spokesman Sim Myong-po, Assistant Secretary Kim Tae-ho, and went over the previous night's gathering at the Blue House point by point.

When the press corps tendered their, "Congratulations on being given full authority," Chairman No tried to change the subject by replying, "The press has picked too strong a topic and I do not know how to answer," and "Have you all had a good breakfast?"

Central Committee Chairman Yim gave his analysis as, "What the president said yesterday was to enhance the party's forces of political leadership and dialogue with the opposition." In response to the press corps' question, "Doesn't this mean displaying leadership in such areas as amnesty, reinstatement of rights and such, even though the party can not take such direct steps on its own?," waving his hand, spokesman Sim demurred, "Well, at any rate, please lessen the extent of questioning in this matter."

Nevertheless, a sector within the party explained that "full authority includes party leadership and oversight in amnesty and reinstatement of rights."

In addition, some wondered whether "seeing that Chairman No's lack of discretionary authority in constitutional revision dialogue was a problem, the president gave Chairman No full authority this time." They explained this from a positive dimension, saying, "therefore, if a breakthrough cannot be found in constitutional revision dialogue, then other steps could be taken."

NDP Leaders Show Extraordinary Interest

NDP leaders showed extraordinary interest in the report that full authority in political leadership was bestowed on DJP Chairman No Tae-u on the 26th and explained this political transition from their standpoint, but concluded that they would "have to wait and see" how things turn out.

Kim Tae-chung, chairman of the Association for Promotion of Democracy, said, "I have nothing in particular to say. We shall have to wait and see what happens." Yi Chung-chae, general chairman of the Tonggyo Ward Faction, said "Reports say that full authority for political leadership was given to Chairman No, but we will have to wait for the political transition to see if this is true."

Ch'oe Tong-u, deputy chairman of the Sangdo Ward faction stressed, "If he received actual transfer of authority, he should at once hold talks with the real leaders of the opposition party, and Representative Kim Tong-yong said, "The ruling party must recognize the reality of the opposition party and pursue politics from the dimension of coexistence."

On the other hand, Chairman Yi Min-u, avoiding a definite statement, said, "I heard the results of the party meeting from the secretaries, but it is such a sudden occurrence that I shall have to wait and see what develops over time."

Main Current "Feels Betrayed" by NDP Chairman Yi's Rejection

The main current of the NDP, factions such as the Sangdo and Tonggyo Wards, etc., expressed "feelings of betrayal" by Chairman Yi Min-u's criticism and refusal to accept the subcommittee of six on the 25th and are considering countermeasures.

Advisor Kim Yong-sam stated, "One can plumb the depths of 10 pathways but remain ignorant of the way of 1 person!," speaking for himself and bending an ear to the opinions of his staff.

Several parliamentarians and extraparlimentary staff members said, "Chairman Yi has crossed his Rubicon," "Chairman Yi is no longer a comrade of ours," "We have done all we could for Chairman Yi, now let's consider Chairman Yi as no longer here and prepare for the party plenary meeting."

In particular, spokesman Kim Tae-yong stated, "There are two obstacles to holding the party plenary meeting, (Chairman Yi and Representative Yi Cholsung), which would be hard to break through. It would be wise to temper the blows on the "explosive" one, (Chairman Yi)." They proposed attacking Chairman Yi head-on and dealing with Representative Yi in conjunction with the District party reorganization meeting.

A member of the Tonggyo Ward faction retorted, "After Chairman Yi's expression of nonsupport for Advisor Kim, Advisor Kim should not have let the time for decision slip by (at the Yi-Kim meeting), merely putting each other down and making it increasingly difficult to revamp the party," and he foresaw that the "party fragmentation inevitability theorem" would continue to gain momentum.

Another member expressed dismay at Chairman Yi's attitude, saying, "In the light of political etiquette, it is inconceivable for Chairman Yi, as a sort of root of the same family tree (old NDP faction) who should come out in support of Kim Yong-sam, who is engaged in the same veritable competition with Kim Tae-chung."

On the other hand, the Tonggyo Ward faction, considering the subcommittee of six concept as unsound, held a meeting of heavyweights presided over by Kim Tae-chung on the afternoon of the 25th and prepared an explanatory memorandum on the subcommittee of six proposing: (a) a liaison organ to dispel misunderstanding between the two major factions; (b) the unavoidable selection of the main current to be responsible for managing the party including the party congress.

8846/9274

CSO: 4107/153

NO TO MEET WITH MINOR OPPOSITION LEADERS

SK192356 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u will separately meet leaders of two minor opposition New Korea Democratic Party and Korea National Party at the National Assembly this morning to discuss ways of coping with the current political crisis.

Party sources said that there is a possibility for No to meet Kim Yong-sam, president of the first opposition Reunification Democratic Party, today.

The two have never sat together for talks since the inauguration of the current Fifth Republic in 1981.

During the meeting, KNP President Yi Man-sop is expected to call on the ruling camp to retract the April 13 decision to withhold the constitutional amendment, which is a major cause for the widespread anti-government protests.

He will also urge the immediate resumption of constitutional debates to prevent a political catastrophe from taking place as a result of the confrontation between the rival camps.

The KNP president had proposed a meeting among the leaders of the ruling and three opposition parties, including the largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party, to discuss ways of tiding over the current situation, in a recent press conference.

No, the DJP's presidential nominee will announce a wide range of measures to tide over the current crisis early next week.

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CSO: 4100/249

NO TAE-U TALKS WITH PARTY LEADERS

SK210100 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u yesterday made it clear that he would invest all his political capabilities in the settlement of the current crisis and reacted generally favorably to the opposition's wide spectrum of proposals for democracy.

No, also presidential nominee of the government party, declared in separate meetings with leaders of minor opposition parties that he does "not care too much" about what he would become in the future, indicating his willingness to forsake the nomination itself.

No met Korea National Party President Yi Man-sop for an hour from 9:30 a.m. and New Korea Democratic Party head Yi Min-u from 2 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

"I am determined to cope with the present critical situation with all that I have been endowed. I have been but will not care too much of my status," he told Yi of the KNP.

"Some think I have been obsessed in greed for power. But I interpret my presidential nomination by 1.6 million DJP members as a commission to sacrifice body and soul in time of difficulties."

He stressed that politicians should pool their ideas and do their best to overcome the aggravating situation "whatever the cost."

The DJP chairman disclosed his party would come up with "comprehensive" measures to settle the situation around tomorrow. The party is hammering out major steps on the basis of the public opinions No and his staff have gathered to soothe protesters' discontents.

The measures will include a lenient policy for detainees involved in the June 10 anti-government rallies and the lifting of house arrest for Kim Tae-chung, another key opponent, DJP sources said.

Ultimately, DJP proposals will be more flexible about the legal status of the next government, being prepared for it to be a mere caretaker, as well as about the resumption of constitutional revision talks suspended since the April 13 presidential statement.

Should all the appeasement overtures end in vain and the violent demonstrations get worse, DJP sources said, "The consequences will be an extraordinary measure."

Yet, KNP's Yi Man-sop accented, "The unhappy problems these days are to be overcome peacefully with patience and self-restraint."

After the hour-long meeting, Yi told reporters that he had stressed that "force or emergency measures" should not be employed to put an end to the street demonstrations. He said the DJP chairman "fully" agreed with him.

He demanded the resumption of debates on constitutional reform, release of the arrested connected with the protests on June 10 and afterwards, an end to the "rampant" use of tear gas and overreaction towards demonstrators, and the lifting of Kim's house arrest.

The KNP president also urged the ruling party to carry out drastic "democratization" plans including an amnesty for Kim Tae-chung, the improvement of human rights and freedom of the press.

In the meantime, Yi Min-u of the New Korea Democratic Party maintained that the government should hold a referendum to allow the people to choose the form of their government and a new basic law.

Claiming that the mounting protests have stemmed from the "one-sided" political timetable set for the transfer of power next February, he asserted that the invalidation of the schedule was necessary to prevent "national unhappiness."

KNP's Yi Man-sop called on the ruling camp to accept a seven-point demand including the release of political prisoners, the amnesty and political reinstatement of Kim and the guarantee of the freedom of the press.

Yi Min-u, who met No in the afternoon, told the DJP nominee:

"The people's ardent desire for constitutional amendment was well evidenced in the June 10 pan-opposition rallies." He then proposed a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and the heads of the four parties to settle the present crisis.

To this end, he also suggested that a "crisis management body" be formed of political elders including former and incumbent presidents and political party leaders.

No also discussed the present political and social situation with National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong over lunch but could not achieve a sought-after meeting with Kim Yong-sam, president of the largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party.

Kim rejected a proposal for talks from No and instead demanded an exclusive meeting with President Chon for the more "substantial outcome of talks between real power holders."

Only the two Yis accepted the proposal for "unconditional dialogue" when No's aides phoned them Friday evening after a high-level DJP-administration meeting.

Secretaries-general and floor leaders of the DJP and the RDP are scheduled to sit together this afternoon to negotiate the DJP-proposed No-Kim talk and the RDP-requested Chon-Kim talk.

[THE KOREA HERALD in its 21 June frontpage report on No Tae-u's meetings with the opposition leaders adds the following information:

"Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, refused to meet No and demanded talks with President Chon Tu-hwan.

"Despite Kim's rejection, DJP officials said the party will continue efforts to realize a meeting between No and Kim.

"In a related move, floor leaders and secretaries-general of the DJP and the opposition RDP are slated to meet today to discuss RDP President Kim's proposal for talks with President Chon.

"[Word indistinct] determined to solve the difficulties, without clinging to my position,' said No after meeting with KNP President Yi, touching off speculation that the remarks indicate his willingness to give up his presidential candidacy, if necessary.

"'I have been nominated as presidential candidate by the 1.6 million party members. I think that they have entrusted me with the task of solving the difficulties,' said No.

"'I have been accommodating views from various walks of life. I will announce my plans early this week after consulting party lawmakers.' he added."]

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CSO: 4100/249

RDP SPOKESMAN ON NO TAE-U'S CONTACT WITH OPPOSITION

SK210348 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 21 Jun 87 p 2

[Article from the "Political Scenes" column]

[Text] In connection with DJP Chairman No Tae-u's contacts with KNP President Yi Man-sop and NKDP President Yi Min-u on the morning and afternoon of 20 June, respectively, the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] showed a cool response to their get-togethers, describing them "nothing but as a political farce designed to give the people the impression that the DJP is holding talks between representatives of the ruling and opposition camps."

RDP Spokesman Kim Tae-ryong repeatedly urged the holding of talks between the heads of the ruling and opposition parties, saying "They [DJP] should recognize that the touch-and-go situation today can never be bridged over by plausible makeshifts or gloss-over measures." He also said: "No measure will be effective after the crises of the present rocky situation surpass their limit."

He added that "The only way for coping with the current situation is to scrap the 13 April measure and realize constitutional revision for democratization." He demonstrated a cynical attitude toward "contacts," saying that "an unnecessary gesture could, on the contrary, further aggravate the situation."

Meanwhile, a four-man meeting of the secretary generals and floor leaders of the two parties, the holding of which has been deadlocked because the RDP has shown no interest in it, will be held in the National Assembly on the afternoon of 21 June in accordance with the "approval" of RDP President Kim Yong-sam. Elaborating on this party's stand, Kim Yong-pae, RDP secretary general, said: "Although our side takes the stand of holding talks between the heads of the two parties and the other side clings to holding No-Kim talks, both sides have agreed to get together without insisting on their own stands."

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CSO: 4107/206

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

ROK COLUMN ON NO TAE-U'S REMARKS ON HIS STATUS

SK210025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 87 p 2

[From the "Press Picket" column]

[Text] Public attention is focused on Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u's remarks during his meetings with opposition party leaders that he would not care too much for political status.

No, presidential nominee of the ruling party reportedly given a "full competence" to settle the turmoil through dialogues and compromise at this moment, told Yi Man-sop of the Korea National Party, "I have not and will not care too much about posts."

He was also quoted by Yi Min-u of the New Korea Democratic Party who met No later as saying, "I already feel agony in the seat of power. I have no intention to take the helm by all means."

DJP spokesman Kim Chung-nam explained that the remarks mean his "resolute" determination to find clues to solve the political crisis and get over with the nationwide anti-government demonstrations.

A senior DJP post-holder said, "The chairman has taken modest positions in all matters as he is most likely to become the next president if all goes well. He must have felt the need for more positive action in the face of mounting crisis."

KNP President Yi Man-sop later elaborated, "I could not ask him whether his remarks imply his intention to resign as presidential candidate."

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CSO: 4100/249

TEXT OF NO TAE-U STATEMENT AND NCDC'S REACTION

Text of Statement

SK290240 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 29 Jun 87 Special Edition p 1

[Text of DJP Chairman No Tae-u's statement issued on 29 June]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen: I have now come to possess firm faith in the future of our country.

Under the present circumstances, in which the deep-rooted friction and antipathy among the people have turned into a national crisis, I have had deep thoughts and worries over the true mission of politicians.

At the same time, I have sought wisdom from scholars, journalists, economists, religionists, working people, youths, students, and all other circles, and have confirmed the people's intent.

Today, to build a great fatherland in which the people of all walks of life can love one another, achieve reconciliation, and take pride as a citizen of this country and the government can gain wisdom, courage, and true strength from the people, with firm determination here I stand before history and the people.

Here, without hesitation, I will tell you my plans. These plans will be brought to the president, and, through warm support from our party members and the people, will be put into practice.

First, through agreement between the ruling and opposition parties, the constitution will be revised for a direct presidential election system, and, through presidential elections according to the new constitution, a peaceful transition of the government will take place in February 1988.

There has been no change in my opinion that a parliamentary cabinet system, under which the majority of cabinet members are selected from national assemblymen directly elected by the people and the cabinet can be most faithful to the politics of democracy and responsibility based on self-regulation and openness, is most desirable for the localization of democracy in our country.

However, no matter how good a system may be, if the people do not desire it at the moment, it will be isolated from the people, and the government which will be formed under that system also will be unable to share dreams and sorrows with the people.

At this juncture, therefore, I have come to the conclusion that the direct presidential election system cannot but be chosen to overcome social disturbances and to achieve national reconciliation. The people are the masters of this country, and their will precedes anything else.

Second, I think that to put the new system into practice in a democratic manner in addition to changing the present system--constitutional revision providing for the presidential election system--the Presidential Election Law should be rewritten in such a way as to guarantee free candidacy and fair competition, and thus, to secure the correct judgment of the people. Also, the maximum degree of fair and aboveboard election management in the course of election campaigns, voting, and ballot counting should be ensured.

Even under a direct election system, through groundless personal defamation, instigation of masses, burning hostility, widespread chaos and disorder, and the evocation of provincialism, the security of the country must not be endangered, and true democratic development must not be hampered. A basic foundation for bona fide competition through policies must be established.

Third, friction and confrontation in our political circles as well as in all areas must be eliminated boldly. By so doing, the people's reconciliation and grand unity must be sought. In this regard, I think Mr Kim Tae-chung must be pardoned, and his rights must be reinstated, regardless of his past. In addition, except for a very few of those anti-state offenders who repudiated the basic order of free democracy, which is the foundation of the existence of us and our descendants, or those who disturbed national security by injuring and killing people or by arson and through destruction, all political offenders must be released. By so doing, I earnestly hope, they, too, will return to the membership of the democratic society of the citizens.

Without the past, the present is impossible. However, at this juncture, as we stand at a crossroads of history, I think it is important to provide an opportunity that all of us can wear a big smile.

If this happens, the next presidential election will become a festival of the people, and the government which will emerge will be able to further concentrate on building a great country based on the firm support of the people.

Fourth, the dignity of man must be further respected, and the human rights of individual citizens must be promoted to the maximum extent. I expect that, in revising the Constitution this time, all items to strengthen basic rights, including the complete expansion of the review of legality for confinement advocated by the DJP, must be included.

Also, the government should particularly ensure that no trampling upon human rights is committed, and the DJP should make every effort to bring about

tangible effects on preventing human rights from being trampled upon by maintaining regular meetings with the Korea Bar Association and other human rights organizations, thereby calling for immediate rectification of any incidents of trampling upon human rights and systematic improvements thereof.

Fifth, to ensure freedom of speech, the relevant systems and practice should be improved in a drastic manner. No matter how good its intent may be, the Basic Press Law, which has been the object of criticism by the majority of journalists, should be drastically revised or abolished at an early date and replaced by another law.

The practice of stationing reporters in local areas should be revived, the system of press cards should be abolished, and the autonomy of the press should be ensured to the maximum degree, such as increasing the space in the newspapers.

The government cannot seize the press, nor should it attempt to do so. No restrictions should be imposed on the press as long as it does not impair the security of the state. I would like to call attention to the fact once again that those who can pass judgment on the press are an independent judicial branch and the individual citizens.

Sixth, the self-government and autonomy in various sectors of society should be ensured to the utmost degree. I believe that the expansion of self-government and autonomy by sectors will form a prime mover of the development of the country by achieving balanced social development.

Irrespective of the processes of constitutional revision, I think that the formation of local legislative councils should be facilitated as scheduled, and I think that the formation of the local legislative councils in cities and provinces should be specifically reviewed and pushed ahead soon.

The autonomy of colleges and universities--sanctuaries of learning--and the autonomy of education should be realized soon. For this purpose, the autonomy of the personnel actions, budget, and administration should be ensured, and the systems of entrance examinations and graduation should be improved in this direction. Relevant systems should be improved and supplemented, and they should be earmarked in the budget so that many bright students will not have many difficulties in paying their school expenses.

Seventh, while the sound activities of political parties are ensured, the political environment of dialogue and mutual concessions should be provided soon. Political parties should be democratic organizations that form and sum up the people's political will by pushing ahead with responsible assertions and policies for the well-being of the state and the people. As long as a political party is engaged in sound activities which are not in breach of such a purpose, the state should make its utmost effort to protect and foster it.

On the basis of this, the political parties should also display their political capabilities for leading social conflict to harmony and concord through

dialogue and compromise amid observing the national legal order and for unifying national views.

As long as there exists an opposition party which attempts to implement its unilateral demands even by resorting to violence, the ruling party cannot always make concessions.

Eighth, bold social purification measures should be taken to build a bright and clear society. To this end, the rascals must be wiped out, theft and burglary must be thoroughly eliminated, and other crimes of infringing upon the life of ordinary citizens must be uprooted so that all citizens can enjoy a happy life free from fear, and deep-seated absurdities and contradictions which remain in our society must be rectified in a bold manner.

Groundless rumors should be banished and such words as "regional sentiment" and "black-or-white logic" should disappear for good so that we can form a community in which we can trust and love one another.

By so doing, we should ensure that all the people can live peacefully in a stable social environment, leading lively lives with self-respect.

I think these are the urgent pending tasks to effect a breakthrough in the crisis we are facing and to make an advance toward making a great country.

Dear people!

Today, I have dared to make this proposal to meet your aspirations for continuous progress rather than for an interruption of history, and with a humble mind of being in awe of history and the people.

I am convinced that this idea coming from my intense patriotism will effloresce with the support of His Excellency the president and all members of the DJP, as well as the support of all the people.

If this basic idea of mine is accepted, detailed and supplementary provisions will be facilitated from now on based on it.

If this proposal I have made were to be turned down, I make it clear that I would resign from all public offices, including the DJP presidential candidacy and the DJP chairmanship.

Dear people!

The brilliant achievements scored by the government of the Fifth Republic--such as the initiation of planting deep roots of democracy in the constitutional history of this country by putting into practice the single-term presidency, the achievement of an economy with figures in the black through stable commodity prices and enhancement of international competitiveness, and the hosting of the Olympics while extensively strengthening the state's security capabilities--should not be underrated.

Today, we cannot relinquish defending and developing the liberal democratic system under all circumstances, and the task of a peaceful transfer of government is an imminent task that we must carry out.

At a time when the Olympics are around the corner, all of us should bear responsibility to prevent a national disgrace of being mocked and derided by the international community because of a division in the national consensus.

Cherishing the right to exercise our sacred ballots, let us build a society in which youths can cultivate ability for their future ideals, workers and farmers can work free from care and without any anxiety, businessmen can further demonstrate their creative efforts, and politicians can design the nation's future through dialogue and compromise.

I also pledge to do my best to build a genuine democratic society in which law and order are abided by and life and development overflow.

This country is all of ours. It is the responsibility of our times to outstandingly build and cultivate this country, which has been built and deepened with the blood and sweat of our ancestors and martyrs, with sweat, restraint, and wisdom and to hand it over to our succeeding generations.

I urge the people to pool our national wisdom so that our people can contribute to the history of the world by showing the people of the world that the history of the Korean nation is a history of development, not a history of retreat.

NCDC Welcomes Statement

SK290306 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Assessing the DJP's way for coping with the situation, which DJP Chairman No Tae-u announced on 29 June, as opening a new horizon which will shine forever in national history, the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution [NCDC] emphasized that the government and the ruling party must show sincerity by putting this way into practice at once.

Calling for realizing the release of the prisoners involved in the political situation and scraping the wanted list without delay, the NCDC made clear that along with the people, it will keenly watch the concrete implementation of the way the government and the ruling party cope with the situation.

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CSO: 4107/206

STUDENT ACTIVITIES 'MILD'; PREMIER ISSUES WARNING

OW191323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 19 KYODO--South Korean Prime Minister Yi Han-ki warned university students Friday the government may take emergency measures if they don't stop demonstrations.

Some 43,700 students at 64 universities nationwide held campus rallies and street demonstrations Friday as they continued to oppose the April decision of the government of President Chon Tu-hwan to delay debates on constitutional reform until after the 1988 Seoul summer Olympics.

The country's students have been staging campus rallies and street demonstrations since early this month before the ruling Democratic Justice Party held a convention to pick party leader No Tae-u as presidential candidate to succeed Chon, whose seven-year term ends next February.

Prime Minister Yi issued a special statement Friday saying that the government would unavoidably be prepared to do something unusual if it was unable to restore law and order.

His statement was interpreted to mean that the government would take emergency measures if the demonstrations spread further.

Yi said it would be impossible for South Korea to attain the goal of developing genuine democracy in the present state of confusion brought about by violence which has resulted in social disorder.

Student activities Friday were mild compared with those seen Thursday.

In the southern port city of Pusan where some 80,000 people held massive demonstrations Thursday, about 5,000 students marched in the streets in the central part of the city in rain.

In a clash with riot police, the student demonstrators encircled some police, seized tear gas bombs and commandeered six city buses.

Some 2,500 of the students who took part in the demonstrations were believed to have come from Seoul and Taegu.

Reports reaching Seoul also said demonstrations were held in other provincial cities.

In the capital, about 10,000 students held a gathering on the campus of Seoul National University and decided to take part in a "save the nation meeting" scheduled for Saturday in a Seoul temple.

About 3,000 students holed up at the university library.

Another 8,000 students met on the Yonsei University campus, chanting "abolish the shelving of constitutional reform."

Some 2,000 Korea University students also clashed with police while holding rallies.

Kim Yong-sam, leader of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, said South Korea would face a state of internal disorder if the government tries to proclaim martial law to resolve the current situation.

He said the government first must rescind its earlier decision to shelve discussion of constitutional reform in order to settle what he described as a state of confusion.

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CSO: 4100/249

YONHAP REPORTS 'HUGE CROWDS' OF STUDENTS

SK200157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP)--Huge crowds of students from 64 universities in Seoul and major provincial cities Friday carried out anti-government demonstrations for the 10th straight day.

At Seoul National University, about 2,000 students staged an overnight sit-in at the university's central library which they occupied in protest against the school's decision to begin summer vacation early.

The protesters stormed into the library and pasted anti-government posters on the windows. About 50 students with sticks took up positions at the library entrance to keep a strict watch.

The seizure followed a rally on the campus when about 8,000 students assembled to pledge to continue their struggle for democratization during the summer recess. They also resolved to actively take part in downtown anti-government rallies.

Almost 3,000 students of Korea University held a five-hour protest Friday afternoon, chanting anti-government slogans.

They hurled stones and fire bombs at riot police who cordoned off the main gate to block any attempt by the students to enter the streets.

In another development, 19 Korea university professors also staged a sit-in on campus for four hours before they dispersed voluntarily.

In the statement issued during the sit-in, they said that the recent rallies of students and citizens across the nation are viewed as resistance to undemocratic moves taken by the government and the ruling party to enforce their unilateral political timetable.

The statement accused the government and ruling camp of turning a deaf ear to demands from intellectuals from various walks of life to scrap the decision to suspend constitutional debate, calling for immediate compliance with the will of the people.

At Yonsei University, about 5,000 students conducted a sit-in protest outside the main gate for 30 minutes following an on-campus rally in which they decided to boycott an early summer vacation.

Violent protests were also reported in Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu and other provincial cities.

Despite a drizzle, thousands of students and citizens conducted violent demonstrations in the southern port city of Pusan, capturing six buses and disarming one company of riot policemen.

Earlier Friday, demonstrators attempted in vain to seize the Pusan city hall and the state-run KBS-TV Pusan station.

Police had difficulty in controlling the protesters because the rain reduced the effect of tear gas.

Other demonstrators threw rocks at the Japanese consulate general in Pusan, smashing over 40 windows but no casualties were reported.

A Japanese Embassy official in Seoul, however, said that the stones were being thrown at riot police who were firing tear gas and some rocks accidentally hit the Japanese diplomatic mission.

Amid mounting campus unrest, 84 of Korea's 103 colleges and universities went into summer vacation earlier than scheduled as of Friday, according to Education Ministry statistics.

Handful of remaining colleges are also expected to go into early vacation next week.

Of the total 84, 55 universities, including Seoul National University, began summer recess by postponing their final examinations indefinitely.

The statistics show that 19 schools finished examinations ahead of schedule and began the summer vacation.

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CSO: 4100/249

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS GOVERNMENT'S CALL FOR CALM

SK200102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Government Plea for Stability"]

[Text] With the widespread violent demonstrations in Seoul and other major cities across the country, the government camp appears to be taking a carrot-and-stick approach in its effort to defuse the mounting political tension and to restore law and order.

On Thursday, reports had it that the ruling quarters were giving final touches to an initiative to break the protracted political impasse through negotiations with the opposition.

Then, last night, the government issued a stern statement warning that it would have to resort to an extraordinary measure should its present efforts for the restoration of public order and peace turn out to be futile.

The statement, in the name of Prime Minister Yi Han-ki, was primarily aimed at making an appeal to the people--especially to student demonstrators and dissidents--to be self-restraint and patient to tide over the impending crisis for the sake of the nation's well-being and eventual democratization. But, its message was clear in serving the warning.

Prior to the issuing of the statement, government officials responsible for public security had a lengthy meeting in which they reportedly concluded that the prevailing circumstances, strained by week-long rampageous demonstrations, were potentially threatening the very basis of the nation.

Whatever the precise nature of the prospective emergency measure may be, such an extreme development should be the last option for the ruling political camp, resulting from the prolonged "absence of politics." Its consequence would benefit neither the government nor opposition forces, not to mention the people as a whole.

Such an ominous prospect, along with the impending sociopolitical unrest, acutely dictates the overriding need for the rival political forces to tackle the outstanding issues through political means.

As has been already indicated by the government party, there is still a chance that the impending issues can be resolved through bipartisan negotiations, issues including the constitutional question through renewed national debate.

Accordingly, leaders of the rival parties are called upon yet again to open dialogue without any further delay, setting aside preconditions thus far attached, so that they may work out a breakthrough through candid and sincere talks.

At the same time, student activists and dissidents are urged to discontinue violent and destructive rallies to create a tranquil climate in favor of successful political negotiations.

What is to be stressed is the need that all these things should be done before it is too late.

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CSO: 4100/249

ROK DAILY DEPLORES SENSELESS CASUALTIES DURING PROTESTS

SK230033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Human Casualties"]

[Text] The death of a youthful member of a riot police squad in Taejon last week calls for profound reflection on the state of law and order in this country, and especially the respect for life. We are horrified and saddened beyond measure by the senseless casualties resulting from violent political combat.

On Friday night patrolman Pak Tong-chin was run over and killed by a bus driven by a few rioters in the central city. Three of his colleagues were badly injured in the reckless "bulldozer" attack.

The worst part of the tragedy is that it was not accidental. It was a deliberate assault and murder of a police officer engaged in his public duties. The innocent 21-year-old fell victim to the seriously misguided activism of antigovernment protesters willing to resort to any extremes in the name of freedom of expression.

The security of life and person is dear to everyone. For this reason all civilized nations provide for the equality of man before the law, which implies the life and safety of every citizen deserves to be respected and protected regardless of their age, sex, occupation, creed or social station.

In this spirit of equal civil rights to life and security we condemned the torture-death of a Seoul University student and deplore the injuries suffered by some activist collegians in the course of clashes with riot police.

Respect for humanity is the basis of all human values and social norms. Even wars, which are considered a legitimate arena of arms and killing, are fought in a way that minimizes human casualties. Use of violence causing physical damage or death must not be tolerated under whatever pretexts.

The violent confrontation on the street has its roots in the minds of die-hard radicals who favor extreme and terroristic tactics to achieve their ideological and partisan aims. Differences and conflicts should be resolved through conciliatory negotiations and peaceful bargaining without resort to force.

This plain but everlasting truth must be acknowledged and followed by all parties to the current political disputes here. The whole young generation is a valuable asset to this nation, be they students or officers. We must stop further escalation of this social turmoil that takes its toll on our young men.

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CSO: 4100/249

KIM YONG-SAM, CARDINAL KIM DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION

SK230003 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, leader of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, visited Cardinal Kim Su-hwan at Myongdong Cathedral yesterday and discussed ways of resolving the present difficulties.

The cardinal was quoted as telling Kim that the current situation should be resolved through peaceful, nonviolent means and that the people's aspirations should be respected.

The Catholic leaders said "this is the way for both the people and the government to win a victory," Kim said, briefing reporters on the meeting.

"He also told me that at the moment, a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and myself is important," he said.

The RDP president said he believes that the proposed meeting between President Chon and himself will be realized "in two to three days."

Referring to the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution's move to stage a "peace march for democratization" Friday, Kim expressed the hope that a final decision will be made after his talks with Chon.

"Cardinal Kim agreed to such a view of the matter," he said.

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CSO: 4100/249

ROK DAILY CALLS FOR END TO VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS

SK232343 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Denial of Violence"]

[Text] During the past two weeks, the nation has been witnessing a wave of anti-government rallies and demonstrations staged by students and citizens in Seoul and other major cities across the country.

It is admitted that such an upheaval, unprecedented in recent years, is likely to bring about extreme confusion to the extent that law and order is disturbed.

However, those participating in the protest rallies or sympathetic onlookers in the street would justify the massive demonstrations as an unavoidable or "righteous" way of expressing their free will in the course of boosting the nation's democratic progress.

There is no denying that, in many of the excessively heated and violent clashes with riot police, the ralliers have failed to demonstrate their "democratic will" in a peaceful manner, while causing heavy casualties and enormous property losses.

According to figures released by the police, a total of 189 police stations, substations and other public offices, along with nearly 80 vehicles of varied types, were either burned or damaged by stones and fire bombs hurled by demonstrators during the 13-day period until Monday.

The police personnel injured were tallied at more than 5,400, with one killed, while no specific figures were available for casualties among demonstrators.

Particularly serious was the incident in the provincial city of Taejon last week, in which a man, with a record of 15 convictions, reportedly commandeered a city bus with four other demonstrators and drove into a group of riot police, killing a policeman and injuring two others.

Even granting that violence inevitably tends to crop up at mass rallies participated in by an estimated 700,000 people as in the recent demonstrations, it is to be stressed that the students chanting for democratization should be on the alert to preclude the intrusion of "impure elements," such as ex-convicts, into their ranks, lest their movement be misdirected.

Noteworthy in this respect is the report that citizens in Seoul turned their backs on and scolded a group of student activists who shouted radical slogans.

What the nation needs today is an evolutionary political development, devoid of the violence in any form that will only bring about a chaotic situation. Thus, the students are advised to pause and let the political actors tackle the outstanding issues through renewed efforts for compromise.

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CSO: 4100/249

KIM TAE-CHUNG'S HOUSE ARREST LIFTED; ANOTHER HOUSE ARREST FOLLOWED

Kim Tae-chung Speaks to Reporters

BK241622 Hong Kong AFP in English 1612 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Seoul, June 24 (AFP)--The South Korean Government lifted at midnight [1400 GMT] Wednesday the house arrest order on top dissident Kim Tae-chung after a day of torrid political manoeuvring.

Speaking in his packed living room to an assembly of supporters and journalists, a relaxed Mr Kim said that he had been informed of the government move shortly after midnight by a lone police officer who had come to his house.

"I told the police officer that the government should never commit such illegal activities again and that if you really wanted to stop my political activity you should send me back to prison," Mr Kim said.

Mr Kim said that during the 11 weeks he had been restricted to his home he had been proud to see "the people's great strength since June 10, which he called a significant date in Korean history.

Violent anti-government demonstrations erupted on June 10 when the ruling party nominated its chairman, No Tae-u, to succeed Chon Tu-hwan as president.

"Since then the people have shown that they will not be easily conquered by government oppression," Mr Kim said.

He said the police officer had informed him that he was still banned from political activity and would be unable to join in a "great peace march" planned by the opposition here on Friday.

"At present, I cannot participate in party activities as a party member, so I will continue my job as chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy," he said. The council is a dissident group.

Turning to the meeting earlier Wednesday between Mr Chon and opposition leader Kim Yong-sam, Mr Kim said that it had not been "productive to clam down people's demonstrations."

"I am sceptical that President Chon really wants to solve the present situation," he said.

Kim Tae-chung Again Under House Arrest

OW252355 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2335 GMT 25 Jun 87

[From morning newscast]

[Text] [video shows Kim Tae-chung meeting supporters after his release]
It has been reported that Mr Kim Tae-chung of the ROK, who was released from house arrest early yesterday morning after 79 days of confinement, was once again put under house arrest beginning 0700 local time [2100 GMT] untill midnight [1400 GMT].

We have just received a report that he has been notified by the police not to participate in the national peace march, the nationwide protest which is scheduled to start this evening.

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CSO: 4100/249

CHON MEETS NKDP PRESIDENT, KIM YONG-SAM

SK241220 Seoul YONHAP in English 1208 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan has virtually withdrawn his April 13, 1987, decision halting debate on the proposed constitutional reforms until after the 1988 Seoul summer Olympic Games.

Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, said on Wednesday after meeting with Chon that they shared the view that all political problems should be handled in the forum of the National Assembly to cope with the current political situation.

The NKDP president quoted Chon as saying, "the constitutional debates may be resumed right now."

Yi said that Chon told him that he would not oppose rewriting the national basic law before his presidential term expires next February if the ruling and opposition camps agreed to that effect in the National Assembly.

Earlier in the day, Chon met with Kim Yong-sam, president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, at Chongwadae and the two leaders agreed on the immediate resumption of the debate on constitutional revision, presidential spokesman Yi Chong-yul said.

According to the spokesman, Chon and Kim shared a view that the constitutional change should be achieved through consensus in the National Assembly.

NKDP President Yi said that he proposed to Chon a seven-point democratization package as the only key to the current political crisis, involving freedom of the press, neutrality of public servants and amnesty to political prisoners.

Yi also said that he called upon the president not to resort to physical force for the settlement of the current difficult situation.

Yi told reporters that the constitutional amendment issue should be settled without fail during the current term of the National Assembly.

Following the tete-a-tete meetings with Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u, Chon also had a similar meeting with Yi Man-sop, president of the Korean National Party.

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CSO: 4100/249

CHON, YI MAN-SOP AGREE ON POLITICAL COMPROMISE

SK250027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, said yesterday President Chon Tu-hwan and he agreed that the current political difficulties should be tackled not by an emergency measure but through political compromises.

After a meeting with Chon, the KNP president told reporters that the Chief Executive also sympathized with his opinion that there should be no foreign intervention in handling the situation.

Yi also noted that the President virtually "withdraw" his April 13 declaration involving a moratorium on the constitutional revision until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

"The President did not use the word 'withdraw' but he said he hoped the rival parties will resume constitutional revision talks promptly and complete the amendment project at the earliest possible date," Yi revealed.

As to the demand to lift the confinement of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung to his house and restore Kim's civil rights, Yi noted, President Chon responded positively.

"President Chon called on me to meet with Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u to discuss in detail possible ways of overcoming the political crisis," the KNP head said.

Requested to assess the result of his meeting with Chon, Yi replied, "In today's meeting, we exchanged our views on the current situation very candidly and I believe that it will be conducive to the settlement of the crisis."

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CSO: 4100/249

CHUN, CARDINAL KIM DISCUSS 'OVERALL STATE AFFAIRS'

SK250158 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday morning discussed with Cardinal Stephen Kim Su-hwan overall state affairs, including the revision of the constitution.

Chon's meeting with the Roman Catholic leader at the presidential residence, Chongwadae, followed his meetings with opposition party leaders Wednesday.

Chon plans to meet with the Rev. Han Kyong-chik and the Rev. Kang Won-yong in the afternoon.

Despite Wednesday's meeting between Chon and Kim Yong-sam, president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), the prospects for political settlement are still uncertain with rival camps making conflicting assessments of the outcome of the Chon-Kim meeting.

Assuming that the Chun-Kim meeting provided a clue to the settlement of the situation, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans to arrange follow-up dialogues with the opposition party, including a meeting between Kim and DJP Chairman No Tae-u.

The RDP, however, characterized the Chon-Kim meeting as a failure and plans to continue its struggles against the ruling camp.

The opposition party plans to participate in a "peace march" together with the "national coalition for a democratic constitution [word indistinct] an alliance of RDP and opposition forces, to be held Friday, which political observers said might lead to a head-on collision with the government.

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CSO: 4100/249

OPPOSITION LEADERS DISSATISFIED WITH CHON-KIM MEETING

SK250047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 87 p 8

[Article by Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] Politics, alternating between brief appeasement and long confrontation, is likely to lay helpless due to the mounting tension as opposition leaders found little significance in the outcome of their talks with President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday.

They are generally of the opinion that the results of the hurriedly arranged Chongwadae meeting are far beneath their earlier hope to bring about a turning point in the present political crisis.

The President levered away one big bone of contention in the series of exclusive talks with the leaders of opposition parties when he virtually reversed his 70-day-old statement putting a moratorium on constitutional revision talks until after the 1988 Olympics.

His suggestion, however, drew an unfavorable reaction from Kim Yong-sam, the main dialogue partner of the day. He had insisted that the resumption of the partisan debates alone would not automatically settle the situation, demanding the cancellation of the whole political timetable of the government party, including presidential election by an electoral college in December.

The president of the largest opposition party termed the meeting a "failure" immediately after the first-ever talk with Chon and said, "No commitment has been made to our demands for a genuine democracy."

His four-point demand was the amnesty and political reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung, the release of 3,000-odd political prisoners and detainees, a referendum to choose the form of the next government and the complete revocation of the President's April 13 moratorium.

Apparently dissatisfied with the Chon-Kim dialogue which he has long pursued as a way of searching for clues to the knotty matters, he declared that his party would go on struggling against the incumbent government's "plot to perpetuate its power."

Kim refused to meet No Tae-u, chairman and presidential nominee of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, for discussions on detailed measures, saying, "The problems can only be solved by the President alone."

Meanwhile, the DJP is moving to come up with a unilateral package of "democratization" steps in "a few" days should the opposition leader continue to shun the DJP-proposed No-Kim talks.

It had originally intended to finalize the measures through the No-Kim meeting after President Chon holds a series of dialogue with state elders and party heads.

The DJP's initial scheme is that the President, who also leads the government party, would declare the resumption of debates on constitutional reforms, leaving the details of the agenda for the No-Kim talks.

The ruling party has tried to obtain a "recognition by the leading opponent of No's new status as its standardbearer for next presidency by attracting Kim to the table.

A high-placed DJP official said, "We will soon announce policies that may meet the demands of a larger majority of the public. Tougher measures will also be taken simultaneously to eradicate the small number of leftist protesters thereafter."

Highlight of the DJP measures will be a proposal for the constitutional amendment by consensus of rival parties no later than September in "order not to disrupt the transfer of power next February."

In case the revision of the basic law is not achieved by the deadline, it will suggest a postponement of the constitutional reforms until after the Olympic Games.

General elections will be held immediately after the sports event and the government form will be adopted by the new fundamental code, which may be decided upon in line with public pledges of a party that wins the majority in the new Assembly.

In this context, it is inclined to define the next government as a caretaker as agreed in the Sunday caucus of DJP Legislators.

A sticky problem in its ideas lies in that they would hardly soothe the oppositionists' formidable objection to the indirect presidential election.

A common opinion put forward in the caucus was concerning "more substantial" measures to restore legitimacy of the government and a "genuine" democracy as an alternative.

Irrespective of the DJP's peace gestures, a pan-opposition organization plans to apply further pressure on the government through mass protests.

The RDP, denouncing President Chon's dialogue with Kim as a rupture, reassured yesterday that it would join in the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution's "grand peace march" slated for tomorrow.

The ball is now in the ruling camp's court to call back the dissidents, citizens and students to their right positions with a more fundamental democratization package.

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ROK DAILY TERMS SUMMIT TALKS 'EXCEPTIONAL' EVENT

SK250051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Chongwadae Talks"]

[Text] A political catastrophe is the last thing people want. Neither can we afford one while a belligerent adversary sits to our north across the precarious cease-fire line that cuts through the center of the divided Korean peninsula. Averting such a catastrophe is the paramount imperative of the time for our survival and growth.

In fulfilment of his grave role as the Chief Executive and leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday continued a series of talks with leaders of major political parties in an attempt to end the current impasse over the issue of constitutional revision.

The exchange of views between President Chon and Kim Yong-sam, the president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, was an exceptional and momentous event aimed to reach an amicable settlement of the tension and urban disturbances caused by violent protesters. The meeting was followed by talks with Korea National Party President Yi Man-sop and New Korea Democratic Party leader Yi Min-u in the afternoon.

As had been indicated earlier, the president expressed his responsiveness to opposition demands for resuming debates on the constitutional revision, and for a number of reforms conducive to productive inter-party dialogue and increased liberalization and openness.

Requests by opposition forces focused on, besides amending the basic law, release of prisoners detained in connection with recent political protests and a measure to reinvigorate a free press. President Chon's broad compliance with most of these conditions virtually removed all obstacles to sustained negotiations between contending political camps.

The rival forces should provide a point of departure from the ominous collision course toward a pacific compromise. They must take advantage of the encouraging offers for ending the political unrest and social confusion that is detrimental to the security and integrity of the country.

The seriousness of the present situation calls for an openminded and patriotic approach by all politicians, rising above narrow personal or partisan gains. It is now time to concentrate on a political resolution of the conflict, desisting from destructive radical activism.

CARDINAL KIM URGES CHON TO ACCEPT DIRECT ELECTIONS

SK252359 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Religious leaders urged President Chon Tu-hwan to rewrite the Constitution without fail during the remainder of his tenure when they exchanged views with the Chief Executive on the current political unrest at Chongwadae yesterday.

President Chon first met Roman Catholic primate Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan for about an hour from 9 a.m. and later conferred with Protestant Church leaders Han Kyong-chik and Kang Won-yong, for another hour.

Kim particularly urged President Chon to accept the opposition demand for the election of president by a direct, popular vote and take lenient measures for those detained for political reasons, presidential spokesman Yi Chong-yul, who was present at the talks, said.

Kim was quoted as telling the President, "Under the current circumstances, the direct presidential election is necessary to promote the reconciliation of the entire people including opposition forces."

President Chon did not give a clear-cut answer to Kim's suggestion, just saying that "everything should be decided on in accordance with certain criteria and principles."

He then told the prelate that he delegated authority to ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u to steer the politics until the expiration of his tenure next February.

Chon was quoted as saying, "I would like to devote myself entirely to national security, South-North Korean relations and the Seoul Olympics, while leaving the issue of politics totally to the party."

The President said, "There are people who claim that I will continue to rule the country from behind as a regent, even after my tenure ends in February. But those who say so do not know the nature of political power."

He then said, "I believe Chairman No will be able to take better care of the politics in the future with fresh ideas and new faces."

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CSO: 4100/249

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

PROSECUTION TO RELEASE 200 DETAINED DEMONSTRATORS

SK260037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] About 200 of the 321 people now being held in connection with violent law-breaking activities in the wave of antigovernment protests since June 10 will be released on Monday.

According to the prosecution authorities, those who destroyed property by setting fire to public facilities and breaking public facilities including police boxes, will be excluded from the planned release.

The prosecution authorities said 13 leading members of the National Coalition of Democratic Constitution, who organized the June 10 rally at the Anglican Church in Seoul, are not included in the list of people to be released on Sunday.

The 13 people including Yang Sun-chik, vice president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu; and were formally charged after the end of the rally at the church.

The government authorities had warned against the holding of the rally, branding it illegal.

Prosecutor Chong Kyong-sik, chief of internal security division of the Prosecutor-general's Office, said it is premature to expect their release at the moment.

This is because, he said, they have yet to finish being questioned as to their intentions in pushing ahead with the June 10 rally in defiance of repeated government warnings that it was illegal.

He said work is now underway, interrogating the people now being held to determine the degree of their law-violations so that they can be classified before release.

He said those who have been excluded from release on Monday are not necessarily serious law violators.

According to Chong, prosecution and police authorities have yet to finish questioning them, indicating that there would be second release.

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ROK DAILY DENOUNCES RDP FOR JOINING MASS RALLY

SK260051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Momentum for Compromise"]

[Text] Politics is the art of the possible. What makes it possible is mutual dialogue and compromise. Thus, the process of negotiation and accommodation must work to iron out differences for the common good and the spirit of "give and take" is the most essential ingredient to make this process effective.

A grand start for such a political process was made at Chongwadae when President Chon Tu-hwan met leaders of opposition parties, religious circles and other senior representatives including, in particular, Kim Yong-sam, president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party.

The initiation of suprapartisan dialogue by President Chon Wednesday resulted in the great concessions he made while meeting with Kim that included the virtual withdrawal of the April 13 decision to suspend, until after next summer's Olympiad in Seoul, debate on constitutional revision, the prime issue of violent opposition protests in recent days. Also included in President Chon's compromise overtures was his positive response to opposition demands for the release of those arrested for instigating violent rallies since June 10. As a result of the Chongwadae talks, Kim Tae-chung was freed from house arrest.

RDP President Kim was granted his persistent demands, for which he and his party staged protest rallies on the streets. Kim had demanded the withdrawal of the April 13 decision, claiming that until the end of September the nation has the time to attempt constitutional revision. This notwithstanding, he called the Chongwadae talks a failure immediately following the meeting. People anxious to see the Chongwadae parley bear fruit were dumb-founded.

What is more, the RDP hurriedly decided to stage a protest campaign on the streets along with other dissident oppositionists. It decided to positively take part in the so-called "grand peace march" planned for today by the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution. All this raises skepticism whether they are genuinely interested in solving the present tumultuous political situation through dialogue and compromise. Then why are they taking to the streets?

One sees neither any rationale nor persuasive logic in holding such a mass rally now that the April 13 measure is virtually rescinded and debate will resume, at any moment, on constitutional revision.

This being the case, their long-fought cause no longer exists and there is no need for further mass demonstrations. Reliance on, or indulgence in, volatile mass rallies is by no means a democratic modus vivendi. Once they register their will, and it is reflected in the political process, they must stop. Otherwise, the impression may be created that hidden motives sustain their continued interest in violent mass mobilizations.

The clear national consensus seems to be that the nation has had enough street violence. With the disappearance of the target to protest, any mass instigations will only develop into demagogic outbursts at best or anarchic terrors at worse, neither of which the country can afford to have with ever intensifying communist designs against our survival. Any pursuit of partisan causes beyond lawful means may unwittingly benefit our northern adversaries, whose propaganda these days to incite violence in the south has become ever more ferocious, to say the least.

These stark realities should bring us all together to somehow reach supra-partisan agreement on our constitutional crisis. And after that, the ensuing peaceful transfer of power and successful hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympics will lead us into great prosperity in the next century. The vehicle to work out this process is a grand compromise among all leaders of our society. Wednesday's meeting produced one. Now, it is up to the oppositionists to make it a memorable event.

The momentum for compromise generated at the Chongwadae talks is too precious to waste. It is still not too late for the oppositionists to seek solutions by enlivening the momentum of Wednesday's talks.

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CSO: 4100/249

ROK DAILY ON POLITICAL UNREST IMPACT ON ECONOMY

SK260043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Political Unrest vs. Economy"]

[Text] It has been deplored for many years that the state of the nation's political development lags far behind the remarkable economic progress that has been attained overcoming numerous difficulties, both internal and external.

For the present, people at large are anxious to see their national economy unshaken by the current political unrest, which has heightened since June 10 with anti-government demonstrations staged in major cities across the country.

Their concern about potential impact of the sociopolitical unrest on the economic side stems largely from the bitter experience they sustained from similar turmoils in the past.

According to trading circles, an increasing number of overly nervous foreign buyers have recently made inquiries to confirm the timely delivery of goods they ordered, while negotiations to purchase Korean products tend to dwindle of late.

These trends are yet to become serious to affect the Korean economy substantially. But we must not downplay the possible impact of a political instability.

The impending task facing the nation at this stage is to find a compromise solution to the current political stalemate, which is certainly unfavorable to economy as in other fields of the national life.

Apart from the political adversity, our economy has been losing its favorable environment: namely, the so-called "three lows" in crude oil prices, international interest rates and the U.S. dollar value against the Japanese yen in recent months.

Accordingly, it is feared that the nation's export growth may slow down, though not sharply, to slash a surplus in the international balance of payments, which began to surface only last year.

Needless to say, sociopolitical stability is crucial to economic progress and the people's well-being. This plain truth is underlined by the fact that the nation has achieved a sustained economic growth through concerted efforts by the government, industries and workers alike.

The nation's economic reality, which also faces various intricate issues in the process of opening its market internationally, indeed underscores the overriding need that the current political crisis be peacefully resolved through compromise between the rivalling political forces so as to keep economic activity from being dampened by the social disturbances.

Economic progress based on social stability cannot be overemphasized at this juncture.

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CSO: 4100/249

PUSAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS DENOUNCE POLICE BRUTALITY

SK232353 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Pusan--Catholic priests of the Pusan Archdiocese yesterday decided to stage a sit-in protest in the Catholic Center here for an indefinite period beginning today.

Eighty clergymen made the decision in a meeting held in the Catholic facility yesterday afternoon to protest the alleged violence used by police against two of their colleagues and 14 demonstrators Monday night.

They denounced police for firing tear gas shells into the archdiocese-owned bus carrying the two priests and 14 ralliers before allegedly manhandling them.

They said that police used violence even though the demonstrators were returning home with a guarantee by police of safe return home after ending a six-day rally in the Catholic Center.

During the sit-in period, all Catholic churches in the port city will cancel all weekday masses, the priests said.

They also decided to hold mass in the Chungang Catholic Church in Taechong-dong, Chung-gu at 3 p.m. on June 28 to urge police not to use violence against demonstrators.

Meanwhile, a ranking police officer said they will take disciplinary measures against Son Yun-sik, chief of the Nambu Police Station and some other police officers who were involved in the alleged manhandling of the priests and demonstrators.

He said disciplinary measures will be taken if the policemen are proved to have used violence and tear gas.

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CSO: 4100/249

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

ROK MINISTRY INSTRUCTS SCHOOLS TO PREVENT STUDENT ENTRY

SK250105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The Education Ministry yesterday instructed colleges which went into summer recess to work out measures aimed at preventing students from coming onto campuses.

The ministry pointed out that a sizable number of students, ignoring summer vacation, are attending schools probably to conduct rallies and demonstrations.

Colleges and universities were told to block the entry into their schools to students except for those with academic intentions.

The ministry also directed those schools to inform parents in provincial areas of the start of summer recess by mail and to ask them to persuade their sons and daughters to return to their homes.

The instruction came after an estimated 20,000 students from 25 colleges and universities in Seoul staged a joint antigovernment rally at an amphitheater on the grounds of Yonsei University Tuesday.

As of yesterday, 95 of a total 103 institutes of higher learning nationwide have begun summer holiday, some without conducting the semester-end examinations.

Of the remaining eight four-year colleges, six schools, including Chungju National Teachers College are administering examinations while normal classes are being conducted in two schools.

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CSO: 4100/249

EDITORIAL SEEKS FUTURE COURSE FROM RECENT EVENTS

SK280729 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "From 10 June Through 26 June--What They Must Know and What They Must Do"]

[Text] We have now reached a point where we should sum up and examine the political upheaval that took place over the past 16 days, from 10 June through 26 June, as a whole and, basing ourselves on a cold assessment of it, chart our future course. What lessons have the fierce clashes of the past 16 days taught us and what is it that we must do from now on in this regard?

Above all, they have made the presence of the people felt more strongly than ever. In addition, through the 16-day upheaval the people have made clear what they strongly desire--the rights of people who are the ultimate decision-makers when it comes to politics in this country. The people have made it clear that they do not condone the unilateral and arbitrary style of political management--the government and ruling party had first adamantly refused to revise the Constitution, later shifted their position on the issue and agreed to change it, then a year later changed their stand once again and shelved discussion of constitutional reform.

It has also become clear through the political upheaval that, despite the fierce clashes of the past 16 days, those in power and the masses that have participated in the demonstrations have shown a remarkable degree of self-restraint and an aversion to employing their last resort--physical force and violence. Those in power, although they had the power at their disposal, did not have any justification to apply that power to the people, nor did they see any benefit in doing so. Likewise, the people, though they generated political power, were in no position to put to rout those in power who had physical force at their disposal.

We believe that through what the demonstrations expressed--the public desire to participate in deciding such political affairs as the political timetable, the form of government, and the limitation of power--those in power and the demonstrating masses have in common made clear the following points:

First, the peaceful change of government next February should not be pushed ahead under the current Constitution without public consent and the constitutional revision needed to make this possible and the process of choosing the political timetable should, inevitably, be put to public opinion and public vote.

Second, in view of the limitations on power of those in power and the demonstrating masses, debate on constitutional revision and the conflicting interests concerning it should inevitably be compromised in a way that restrains and abandons the use of force by the conflicting sides, in other words, by peaceful and political means.

This is to say that this is high time for those in political circles to come to the fore to hammer away for political consensus at an early date by sincerely and correctly reflecting conflicting views and interests. Those in power should never make the same mistake of taking public aspirations and opinion lightly and instead take measures responsive to public opinion, in a sincere and humble manner, at an early date.

The opposition party should pay attention to the fact that both those in power and the demonstrating masses have so far managed to avoid catastrophic clashes and remember that problems should be resolved by peaceful political means under any circumstances. The opposition is strongly urged to come to the negotiation table with those in power, keeping the aforementioned in mind, to sincerely work out measures responsive to public opinion to bring the situation under control.

Toward this end, we urge the government and the ruling party to take a series of measures designed to ask public opinion, such as general elections, at an early date. We also ardently hope that the opposition party would positively come to the table to reconcile measures taken by the government and the ruling party, if they ever announce such measures, with its own, instead of using such ultimate sounding words as "rupture" without due cause.

Now is the time when everything should be brought into the forum from the streets, within the framework of the National Assembly.

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COLUMNIST EXPRESSES HOPE NKDP WILL BE EXEMPLARY OPPOSITION PARTY

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Kim Chung-pae]

[Excerpts] Political parties today cannot afford to be merely bands of people. A group made up of riffraff banded together by kinship or regional ties is not a political party. It does not follow that a group of people bound together by a sense of duty and emotion can be a bonafide political party.

Scholars who are experts in rhetoric complicate clear and simple matters. For example, they elaborate on party platforms and policies. But even their interpretations could be straightened out if they were summarized. Their standard view is that the groups with no clear direction and the groups which do not operate in the standard way cannot be regarded as political parties.

Definitely, their view is the result of a diagnosis of reality. Our history since the independence of our country has been viewed as either without political parties or with pseudo-political parties. Some even call the ruling parties which have existed so far "artificial flower parties."

This implies that the ruling parties have been like bouquets of various kinds of flowers. They collected flower-like personalities from various fields--government, academia, and the news media. But even the natural flowers, in all likelihood, would become artificial upon inclusion in the bouquet.

In contrast, the opposition parties so far have been like "parties of the seasonal wind." This is because their rise and fall has resulted from the wind. If I may borrow a phrase from scholars, our opposition parties seem to be "voluntary political parties," born with the wind, unlike the ruling parties, which are "involuntary political parties."

Therefore, it is true that there was a limit to our expectations for the opposition party. In September 1972, when the New Democratic Party faced the crisis of a split, the late Hong Sung-myon remarked, "This writer never believed even once that the New Democratic Party was qualified to lead the nation and the people. I know that the New Democratic party is not happy with my view, but I hope that it is not confused on this matter. Further, this writer has never even once believed that anyone in the New Democratic Party was a 'savior' of our nation."

He made it clear that his only expectation for the New Democratic Party was that it would become a counterbalance to the party in power. Therefore, his conclusion was that a party split should be prevented lest it be reduced to one of the minor parties.

Is history repeating itself? Today, 15 years later, there is talk of a split in the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP).

It is true that the philosophy of time is the philosophy of life. As Confucius put it, the water in which you put your hand today is no longer the same water as yesterday. For this reason, I am not in full agreement with the position taken by Hong Sung-myong, my respected senior in journalism, although I concur with him partially.

Even though the history of our opposition parties has been stigmatized as the "parties of seasonal wind," certainly, it has been consistently "democratic." Although the group was not a "savior," it was undeniably a centripetal point in pursuing democracy.

Although I cannot object to the view that the opposition party should be a counter-balancing force, I would not say that it should abandon its right to prepare to seize power. Today, it has the responsibility to present a blueprints of a government of literate people by the will of the people.

This is my unchanging and unbending conviction. I hear from some of those who read my column the criticism that I overuse the expression, "I." It is an irrefutable criticism.

I am aware of that myself, but the reasons why I overuse the word "I" are clear. One of the reasons is that I want to say this is only my opinion. It is a way of saying that I never force others to agree with me. Secondly, I want to say that I am only expressing my feelings, and that I am not a spokesman for an organization.

My article today is no exception. I wish to express my feelings unequivocally. Today's opposition parties, let alone the ruling party, cannot be simply bands of groups. Especially, today's opposition parties cannot afford to be content remaining in the position of "permanent opposition parties." They should be able to present a hopeful picture to those people who are at the peak of political despair.

They should wash off their stigma as an aggregation of groups or factions, and should be able to clearly and proudly identify their goals, and their policies to achieve them. Only by so doing can our opposition parties occupy a place in history. Of course, we cannot think of party politics without compromise. But no compromise is synonymous with the abandoning of principle. Everyone should keep in mind the famous words once uttered by Yun Che-sul: "Principles of compromise," not "compromise of principles."

I am in no position to meddle with the idea of a split in the NKDP, but I can only talk about principle. The principle can be summed up in this way. Whether it is a party split or a party purge, the opposition party should be the one to make the decision. Lately, public broadcasts have enjoyed attacking the internal disputes of the NKDP, but in a sense, the opposition party should be proud of its vitality when even the debate on a party split has become public.

In retrospect, except for the period when the Liberal party was seemingly the best hope for the growth of democracy, there has never been talk of a split in the ruling party. In contrast, a split in the opposition party gives the impression of being "democratic."

We should not be overly pessimistic or concerned with the event. Whether it is a split or a purge, what the people want to see from the opposition party is a vitality that rejects the military/political culture. They want to see a political party which behaves like one, moving away from the "artificial flower political party" or the "seasonal wind political party."

Whichever it may be, today's opposition party should be a proper one, acting the way an opposition party is supposed to act with proper vision. In any event, a future democracy will inevitably accompany a reorganization of the political community. With long-range vision, the NKDP, the present opposition party, should be prepared to persevere the kind of pain resulting from the splitting of a walnut. Without such pain, the walnut seed will never grow into a tree.

Under the present circumstances, it is difficult to wish the ruling party to act like a political party is supposed to act. The NKDP, the opposition party, should set the example first. This task is not confined only to the opposition party.

The people who are deeply disillusioned with politics want, at least, to see democratic vitality in the opposition party. Secretly, they hope to be assured that democracy lives. Hopefully, the NKDP will set the future course as to what an opposition party is supposed to do to live up to the expectations of the people. Today's NKDP is not a paradigm of the political party that the people want to see.

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DAILY ON POLITICIANS' EFFORTS TO RESOLVE CRISIS

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Independent Efforts of Politicians"]

[Text] One of the basic factors in resolving the current political crisis is the independent efforts of politicians. The "South Korean situation" has already become the focus of the foreign mass media. The world is interested in the South Korean situation not only because of the Seoul Olympics in 1988 but also because the political crisis in South Korea is closely related to the diplomatic situation in Northeast Asia.

In their editorials and commentaries, major newspapers of the world have repeatedly called for an early resolution to the present crisis in South Korea through dialogue and compromise while keenly watching its trend. The world, which has witnessed South Korea's economic success with great interest, must be very interested in how this country can surmount the current political trial. Of souch interest is probably how ruling and opposition politicians of South Korea will resolve their knotty problems independently and with their own efforts in the course of surmounting and finding a way out of the crisis.

We have come to think of this problem because the mass media at home and abroad have tended to regard outside pressure, such as President Reagan's personal letter to President Chon Tu-hwan and a bill for "economic retaliation" introduced to the U.S. Congress by U.S. senators, including Senator Kennedy, as an important variable in resolving the present political situation.

It is true that the U.S. point of view and stand toward South Korean affairs are a "realistic" and important element in dealing with the South Korean situation. However, the United States cannot determine our history and our choices. Furthermore, as far as our domestic affairs are concerned, U.S. reaction to our country should not be regarded as more than advice or a recommendation from a third person.

Since our choices for the future become a momentous and new starting point in deciding on the future direction and road of our country's history, the initiative in the choices should lie in our selves, and the responsibility for the choices also lies in ourselves.

The U.S. Government's product comments on the present South Korean situation and its attitude of giving an impression of restraint may have multiple implications. However, such prudent comments and restraint by the U.S. Government must have been attributed to its consideration of the fact that South Korea has become a country with a different situation and different conditions from what was seen in the 1960's and 1970's.

In particular, we presume that the patent fact that the dignity and pride of the South Korean people have sternly rejected foreign interference must have become an impressive factor for the U.S. Government to analyze and grasp the South Korean situation.

Whenever a delicate political issue took place in the past, some among the ruling and opposition politicians, as well as among the people, tended arbitrarily to interpret U.S. reactions, though not directly but indirectly. Furthermore, they have tended to interpret U.S. reactions in such a way as to draw water to their own mill.

Of course, we cannot blame these various different interpretations and views. However, some politicians have propagated their interpretations and views to U.S. reactions among the people and have thus led public opinion to believe that they are the only decisive factor in resolving a pending political issue in our country. Consequently, our politicians not only have weakened their ability to resolve our political issues with their own efforts but have also narrowed their political radius.

In this regard, we again urge our politicians to show this time their ability to resolve the current political crisis without fail by boldly and in a dignified manner demonstrating their political skill for our history and nation.

Politicians' independent efforts become an important element in other fields, too. Our politicians have been subjected to severe denunciation from our people. Some political forces have resorted to the off-stage forces, not to their own political efforts. As a result, they have been unseated as the protagonist on the political stage.

Some of our politicians should pay heed to public voices denouncing politicians and should return to the seat of political protagonist.

As long as our politicians hand the main seat of politics over to the radical off-stage opposition forces and move the stage of politics to asphalted roads, and as long as they hand the leading part of politics over to those who use Molotov cocktails and teargas, they cannot recover their politics.

Even if they take office on the strength of such violent forces they cannot establish a regime which will serve to develop this country. At the same time, their political state will not become a new one but a temporary one.

Stones, Molotov cocktails, and tear gas are still rampant on the streets. Nevertheless, our ruling and opposition politicians were still discussing a resolution to the current situation even on Sunday, 21 June. While admitting the present situation to be serious and grave, our politicians have failed to reach an agreement with regard to the formality of political talks. This is indeed deplorable.

In the face of the current crisis, the political forces should ponder again how their attitude and appearance will reflect on the people.

Who is trying to seek personal profit and who is seeking national interests? This will soon be shown before the people.

The independent efforts of political parties and politicians will become a barometer determining which side is agonizing for democratization and national development and which side is chanting only hollow slogans and will become a new yardstick to measure the depth of their sense of responsibility for the country and the people.

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RULING PARTY URGED TO ACCEDE TO PEOPLE'S DESIRE

SK250541 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "There Is no Other Way But To Conform to the People's Desire-- Witnessing the Constitutional Debate Returning to the Starting Point"]

[Text] As to the result of the talks at Chongwadae between President Chon Tu-hwan and [RDP] President Kim Yong-sam, one can vaguely suspect that it has made an opening for a channel of negotiations, and can, at the same time, think that it has not accomplished anything clearly and satisfactorily. If there is anything positive, it is the fact that the meeting and dialogue of this nature between the highest level were unconditionally accomplished. The more this practice is repeated in the future, the more beneficial it will be for everyone. No doubt, we ought not to expect that protracted hostility, distrust, and difference of views between the two camps to be resolved at one stroke in one round of talks.

Yet, regardless of whether there was promise that the 13 April decision has been revoked or not, it has been confirmed at the top-level talks that the discussion of constitutional revision can now be resumed. Nevertheless, the Chon-Kim talks have failed to accomplish clear agreement on the essential items for the work of revising the Constitution, such as the issue of the power structure and political timetable.

This issue has been put off until the No-Kim talks, but president Kim reacted coldly to the idea of his talks with Chairman No. Therefore, the Chon-Kim talks confirmed only the fact that the discussion of revising the Constitution will be resumed, and the talks suggested that the debate on the Constitution itself will now begin all over again. As to the argument on whether or not to discuss constitutional revision, it has been decided that the discussion will be held; however, the key issues, such as where the discussion will be held, in what direction the debate on power structure will be concluded, and how the political timetable will be worked out, have not been clearly agreed upon.

We can now say that the debate on the Constitution has now returned back to the starting point where we were before 13 April. Under these circumstances we urge the government and the ruling party first to put forward their own plan at an early date, irrespective of the materialization of the No-Kim talks.

The ruling camp should first put forward its own plan, fully incorporating the people's desire and sentiment, concerning the way to conclude the debate on power structure, the timetable for constitutional revision and the political timetable, the nature and duration of the next regime, and the way to win the people's agreement to determine them.

Even if the ruling party puts forward such a plan, however, it is not clear, in view of the present atmosphere, whether the opposition side will accept it as a means inductive to No-Kim talks. Nevertheless, the ruling party should put forward its own proposal containing its suggestions to the people and the opposition party, and we hope the proposal will drastically and extensively contain much of what the opposition side calls for.

If the ruling camp fails to extensively accommodate the people's desire, it is very doubtful, to our great regret and anxiety, whether the current serious situation will be resolved. We hope that the ruling camp will realize, in drafting the plan for ways to resolve the debate on power structure and the political timetable, that a mere makeshift measure will not solve the situation and that they will demonstrate the bravery and humility of leaving everything up to the people's judgement and acceding to the result thereof.

The ruling camp has repeatedly lost opportunities to implement good measures. No matter what the good measures were, they failed to produce the desired effect, because they were implemented belatedly in an ill-timed manner when the situation had already been aggravated. Now in this urgent situation, we ardently urge the ruling camp not to take such a makeshift attitude any more but to put forward a bold solution with a firm resolve and bravery that they will accept the just and fair choice of the people in an open, aboveboard, and honorable manner even if it means that they will become an opposition party. Otherwise, no solution will be found to resolve the present situation.

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EDITORIALS FROM VARIOUS SEOUL DAILIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

Rival Parties Urged To Continue Dialogue

SK251145 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 25 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Political Developments Following the Chon-Kim Talks--The Framework Should not Be Allowed To Be Broken by Taking Into Account Public Opinion"]

[Text] The talk between President Chon Tu-hwan and RDP President Kim Yong-sam held at Chongwadae on 24 June amid the concern of all the people in the country seems to have failed to remove all the dark clouds that will probably fill the political skies following the Chon-Kim talks, even though it showed the people a scene in which the leaders of rival parties shake hands with each other with smiling faces--a rarity in our country. In the talks that lasted 3 hours, on the whole the two leaders failed to reach agreement on the issues they discussed with a view toward bringing the situation under control. However, they seem to have levelled their feelings with each other and achieved a small success--the de facto abolition of the 13 April measure.

Another accomplishment that the Chon-Kim talks achieved was that Kim Tae-chung was freed, as of 0000 local time on 25 June, from his protracted house arrest, and that a large number of people detained in connection with 10 June will be set free. Nevertheless, the two leaders failed to make any progress on issues raised by President Kim, such as referendum, amnesty for and restoration of Kim Tae-chung's civil rights, and the release of 3,000 prisoners. Perhaps this may be the reason why President Kim remarked that his talk with the president was a far cry from what he had expected, saying: The President does not seem to fully understand the seriousness of the situation.

The Chon-Kim talk, which was held without sufficient advance preparations on part of both leaders, cannot produce solutions to all problems in one stroke. It is true that some people consider as a bit too rash the RDP's decision that the Chon-Kim talk was a failure, and therefore it will go ahead with its plan to launch a nationwide peace march.

Under no circumstances should the opposition party close the door to negotiations and dialogue. In this context, the opposition party should

continue dialogue with the government and ruling party, which was arranged with so much efforts, because it is impossible to expect that the problems that have accumulated over the past 6 years could be solved by a 3-hour talk between the president and the leader of the opposition party.

It is also true that the Chongwadae talk this time has failed to bring the unusual situation under control and to cool the boiling public opinion. The de facto shelving of the 13 April measure and reopening of debate on constitutional revision in the National Assembly alone are not enough to settle problems. Returning the ball to the National Assembly, which has failed to make any progress on debate on constitutional revision over the past year, means reverting to before the 13 April measure. Without providing an institution working on constitutional revision at a level above the special National Assembly committee dealing with issues concerning the Constitution, reopening debate on constitutional revision alone is not enough to bring the situation under control.

Even if the 13 April measure is shelved, what is going to happen to the DJP's unilateral political timetable, which has been pushed ahead based on the 13 April measure? Our point is that reopening debate on constitutional revision with the nomination of Chairman No Tae-u as presidential candidate as a fait accompli will be meaningless.

Another reason why the Chon-Kim talk this time seems to be a far cry from what must have been expected is that no change has been brought to the issue concerning amnesty for and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and other off-stage figures. The amnesty for and restoration of civil rights for them not only represents liquidation of the past political customs, but it also will serve as a very important factor in solving the future political situation by peaceful means. The issue concerning amnesty and restoration of civil rights will have to be solved at an early date, in a progressive manner.

We believe that the government and ruling party should clearly understand in what direction public sentiment is moving by through analyzing the public opinion expressed in the recent demonstrations, and then effect a great change in politics.

We repeat: The government and ruling party should first realize in what direction public sentiment is moving in a timely manner and then come up with a bold prescription to bring the situation under control. If otherwise they dwell on such ideas as those designed to overcome the current crisis alone, the situation will become more difficult to control. Now is when we all need patience and wisdom to overcome the difficulties without breaking the framework.

Apathy of TV Stations Criticized

SK241144 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "What Are Those in TV Stations Doing?--Try To Provide a Forum for Politicians To Overcome Difficulties"]

[Text] What are those in the TV stations doing? Can those in the broadcasting stations be so obstinate as to become stubborn mules even after being rebuked by a ruling party official that excessive protection by those working for the broadcasting stations have in fact worked at alienating the people from the government and ruling party? Is it because they are beyond the reach of the frequencies that they have become such stubborn mules?

Would they realize what they are supposed to do and to know what is a pressing matter and in what manner it would be grappled with as public-funded broadcasting stations, broadcasting stations serving the public interests, or broadcasting stations run by public management only when they are guided as if they are blind?

Let us ask: Since when have they begun to play the game of winged-hermits transcending the troubled human world? We ask this question because the TV stations seem to fill their programs with such things as flower-arranging, cooking lessons, Paduk class, comedies that no longer make the audience laugh, melodramas that deal with only triangular love affairs, live coverage of sports events that last hours and hours, and news reports that more often than not merely scratch the surface--programs befitting a peaceful era--and herd the audience, the people, into a paradise.

Let us be honest. Why do they not provide a forum for the politicians on both sides? What kind of era do they think they live in? For example, have they ever thought of such things as providing a program in which DJP Chairman No Tae-u and RDP President Kim Yong-sam debate to help the people, the audience, decide whom they will support? Also, have they ever planned a program in which secretaries general and floor leaders of the political parties directly tell the people, the audience, what party lines they have adopted and in what direction they will lead state affairs, in a way that conveys the sense of being on the spot that the broadcasting stations are so proud of, to help the audience cultivate a critical sense and to help them choose between right and wrong?

Those participating in such debate programs should not necessarily be high-ranking officials. These programs can be ones that provide a forum for spokesmen of political parties, or common lawmakers, who can appeal to the people, with moderators steering them, to exert efforts to edge this country away from the brink it teeters on. This is one of the major functions of TV, which is dubbed a channel that links the politicians and the people. Reluctantly thought, we now cite foreign examples. Already it was in the sixties when the phrase TV Election was coined. Kennedy and Nixon competed with each other in TV debates to win support from the people.

In addition, foreign TV stations routinely invite politicians to appear on TV talk shows to talk with the press. Our neighbor Japan has a long-established program in which the prime minister exchanges views with representatives of all walks of life. Also, Japanese TV station regularly air talk shows in which even Communist Party politicians are invited to engage in discussions with mid-level politicians from other major political parties in a way that resembles public hearings.

In France, TV stations routinely allocate equal time in TV programs to prime ministers and opposition party leaders. This is the true picture of public-funded broadcasting stations as well as their true function. It is also the creative service of TV which serves the state and society. Why do our TV stations build a wall between themselves and such a function and keep turning their backs on it?

Nevertheless, our politicians have long suffered from an aversion to TV, which explains why TV stations alone cannot be blamed in this regard.

We know that politics are conducted sometimes behind the scenes. However, it is not the attribute of politics, and at least politics in a liberal democratic society should be conducted openly. This is a characteristics of an open society.

Do not the examples in advanced foreign countries that we have cited here prove this? Let us stress: Only when our politicians shed their aversion to TV can TV display its unique function in a proper manner.

Hopes for Chon-Kim Talks

SK230440 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Way to Practical Talks--Solution to the Current Crisis Should Be Sought Through National Consensus"]

[Text] The outline of the DJP's plans to bring a solution to the current political crisis has been made public. We think these plans represent a major turnaround from the attitude of the ruling camp to date.

In the first place, it is noteworthy that the DJP is to propose an immediate resumption of the discussion on constitutional revision. Because the recent tumultuous developments have been touched off largely by the 13 April measure and the unilateral imposition of a political timetable, the DJP's plans are quite natural in that it has decided to do what it ought to do. If the DJP were ignorant of this, it would never be able to fill the sentiment of the people.

However, even if the discussion on constitutional revision is resumed, there is still a possibility that constitutional revision through an amicable agreement will be impossible because of the argument over the power structure to be provided for in the Constitution. As to this possibility, the DJP's

plans propose that power be transferred in February 1988 according to the current Constitution by drastically revising the presidential election system, that constitutional revision through an amicable agreement be continuously sought thereafter until the 1988 Olympics, and if agreement on constitutional revision is still not possible by then, that the 13th National Assembly be called early and constitutional revision be made according to the bid put forward by the majority party.

Compared with the ruling camp's position to date, these modified plans represent big progress. However, the opposition camp's position, known so far, is that a referendum should be held to ask the people about the power structure they want, then revise the Constitution immediately based on the result, and a new government should be launched under the new Constitution, and that only such a process will enable the opposition camp to accept the peaceful transfer of power in February next year and the Olympics.

Then what should be done to do away with these differences? We wish these differences would be resolved in the course of a series of open-minded contacts between President Chon, who is said to have begun to think positively according to the ruling camp, and the elder statesmen and President Kim of the major opposition party.

We would also like to ask RDP President Kim to come to talks without delay without sticking too much to radical demands.

The people's aspirations can now be summarized into a few key issues. First, the people will never accept the issue of constitutional revision, a political timetable, and the retaking of power if they are done without the direct participation, decision, or agreement of the people. Second, the people want the government--regardless of which particular individual takes power--to practically implement the processes of true justice, democratization, freedom, the establishment of human rights, and autonomy, which are the fundamental requirements for which they have been aspiring. Third, the Olympic Games should be held successfully by all means. Finally, the people's ardently yearn for peaceful and normal means and ardently desire that no "emergency" measure or anything more horrible than that should come.

We ardently wish that these yearnings of the people will be satisfied and realized in the form of an epochal decision through a higher degree and harmonious discussion between President Chon and the opposition camp. The opposition camp should also demonstrate their wisdom of give-and-take if this higher degree contract is realized, for there cannot be taking 100 percent and giving nothing in the world of politics. We hope that the resolution agreed upon between the ruling and opposition camps will be finalized as soon as possible in conformity with the people's will and sentiment so that it can be brought forward onto the grand road of national salvation based on the people's agreement. President Kim should go to Chongwadae immediately.

Ruling-opposition Compromise Urged

SK240320 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Now Is the Time To Think of National Salvation"]

[Text] The situation has now developed as far as it can. In its special statement, the government has already clarified its "extraordinary resolve." And foreign news media have cabled articles predicting the issuance of a garrison decree, or martial law in more explicit terms.

The delivery of President Reagan's personal letter to Chongwadae was not just a rumor, but has turned out to be true. In this unusual situation, his letter cannot have contained only customary greetings. We feel this is ominous because such a letter was also delivered on the eve of 19 April 1960.

Even though we reserve a foreboding, we can more vividly feel how urgent the situation is in view of the fact that the head of our most inseparably friendly nation laid aside pressing issues and expressed his "deep concern" over the affairs of our country on the opposite side of the Pacific.

It is not merely because he is the U.S. President that we pay attention to what he said. Our current situation has reached the stage where the entire world, as well as ourselves, are anxiously watching what is going on. It would be natural for the entire world to focus its attention on our situation, because we are trading with approximately 120 countries and only a year or so remains before the Olympic Games.

It is believed that no single day has passed without crises over the past 40 years since the founding of the Republic, but there has been no greater crisis than now. There is no need to list the crisis situations. First of all, it is appalling to imagine that the Kim Il-song group may be watching our situation with a smile. Despite belief that the rulers are tapping their feet anxiously and sighing over the situation, they do not look that way. Does this mean they still feel at ease? This outrageous irresponsibility and optimism are viewed as increasing the sense of crisis.

With whom should we entrust this country? What have the rulers done and what are they going to do?

Where have calls for "dialogue and compromise," which the people have cried out deafeningly for over the past few years, gone? What caused tens of thousands of people to take to the streets, in which tear gas canisters, Molotov cocktails, and stones flying?

How many more tear gas canisters will riot policemen fire? When will demonstrators stop hurling Molotov cocktails? It is bitterly lamentable for young men of the same age to be split into two opposing sides and to chase and to be chased, even though they have no reason to hate each other. How inexpressibly tearful is this reality, in which they should cry out while shedding blood!

The stifling situation continues. It seems that no one is trying to devotedly to assume responsibility for this situation and to grapple with problems to satisfactorily bridge the situation.

First, let us see what the government and the ruling party are doing. Having seemed to look straight at the critical reality, the ruling party is lifting its voices and working busily. It is, however, wondered how firmly it is resolved to veer toward a rightful road by breaking the boundary of a face-saving attitude and the attitude of clinging to nominal causes.

Should the ruling party ever be allured to resolve the situation with force, it may lose everything instead of winning complete victory. Now is obviously not the time for the ruling party to roam about on back streets. It must turn to main road and grapple with problems fairly.

We also have thorny words for the opposition party. Although the opposition party has secured its basis amid outcries for democratization, it is wondered what it has done so far.

It has insisted on direct presidential election at all times, putting aside dialogue for democratization. We do not mean that there is something wrong with direct presidential elections; instead we mean that the interests and tactics of the party cannot precede democratization. Although the other side is morally inferior, it is undeniably the main force of realistic politics. Has the opposition party ever tried to get together with the other side and exchange views--although this may be unprofitable to the opposition camp? At least the political situation would not have reached this blind alley had the opposition party exercised wiser and more open-minded politics. Consequently, the opposition has obtained nothing. It has caused the people to take to the streets and suffer hot tear gas, unrest, and despair.

It is said that some of the opposition forces are reassuredly calling for "pushing over them a little further." This is nonsense. Will there be a situation in which a windfall is given to the opposition party without any efforts?

If there are any politicians who think of power as something like a windfall, both the ruling and opposition parties are doomed to ruin. The political tragedy of our country has indeed, originated from this misbelief.

As long as there exists a party that considers democracy as a means to take power and as long as there starkly exists a party that considers it as an obstacle for maintaining power, political stability in our country is a matter of the distant future.

It does not take long to find a solution to the great confusion prevailing today. The only way is for the ruling and opposition parties to devote all of their sincerity and energy to democracy. Why do they hesitate to do such a simple thing? We are truly depressed.

If a government and the ruling party take an emergency measure under these circumstances, we have no choice. We are afraid of even imagining what would take place. Something beyond our imagination may take place.

If streets are again stained with blood, as a result of which the people's hearts are filled with bitterness and grudge, our country will lose face. Then it is meaningless who will be the president or who will be the prime minister. Pain and tragedies will not be a single party's or a certain figure's, but will be our own. Then the world will eye us with derision and contempt, and the "can-do" country will be reduced to a stray child that cannot be again salvaged.

The statesmen surely know this. If they leave today's politics as it is now, even though they know this, they will regret it forever.

We do not have much time left. The later a decision is made, the worse the situation will be.

As long as realizing democracy is the fervent will of all of the people, we have no time to hesitate. If drafting a democratic Constitution is their true intention, proposing to discuss constitutional revision until after some event is not persuasive. "Practically" and other unnecessary modifiers must be avoided and in this way, there must be no room for suspicion.

The next thing for the ruling and opposition parties to do is to be truly openminded when writing a "democratic Constitution." Let us devote all our energy and efforts with this attitude. If all of us have a clear-cut recognition that without doing so we will all die, and if we resolve to do so, there is nothing that cannot be done. Why are party strategies, moral obligations, or preconditions necessary in the face of this very clear matter of course? They must come out after breaking loose from anyone's grasp, and then the people will lavishly applaud their courage.

In the very nick of time, the chairman of the ruling party said that he "would not cling to his position [as its presidential candidate]. He also proposed to resume discussion on constitutional revision. This is a belated but important signal. RDP President Kim Yong-sam once said that he "has not lived to become something else."

If this is the case, they have no reason not to come out for dialogue to map out a far-sighted plan for the country and the nation. They also have no reason not to reach an agreement in the dialogue.

Only if democracy is realized without a hitch, even when the government and the ruling party resolutely root out the left-leaning forces, which they have worried about, the people will support this.

Then, the Seoul Olympics will be not only a national festival but also the world's festive occasion.

If there are statesmen who, disregarding this encouraging sign, try to sustain themselves day after day with tear gas canisters or who believe that if they put further pressure, power will be theirs, they will become the criminals of history. This may lead to not their self-destruction but that of the nation.

Now is the time to think of national salvation. We have no time to think of party interests or private interests, because it is too urgent. It cannot be too early if statesmen make a decision at once.

The people and the students are urged to stop here and see how the statesmen are doing. Let us give them the last, truly last, opportunity. If the people take to the streets to stage violent demonstrations, the statesmen are apt to their feelings, not reason. This cannot be an efficient means to accelerate the solution of the problem. The highflyers who seek supreme power are urged to devote themselves to greater reconciliation for constitutional revision through consensus. This is the best tactic for winning the confidence of the people and for taking supreme power. The statesmen are urged to strive, before it is too late, to save the country after embarking upon the wide road on which all of us can survive. We again and again call for it with a sorrowful sentiment.

Editorial on Views of 'Silent Majority'

SK211132 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "What View Do the Silent Majority Have?"]

[Text] The phrase "silent majority" was first used by Nixon, president of the United States, when the country was in the midst of a controversy over the war in Vietnam from the end of the 1960's through the beginning of the 1970's. He used this phrase as a counterbalance to those who shouted slogans on the streets, including students, youths, and people who were against the war in Vietnam and those who supported the young men who shouted antiwar slogans on the streets. Nixon referred to these people as the minority, a small percentage of people. Nixon asserted that a majority of the people who kept their mouths shut counted when it came to a true public consensus.

Of course, the United States, which was going through a difficult period because of the war in Vietnam, was not the first country in which such an argument was ever made. As long as there exists politics in the world, people who are engaged in political affairs are destined to be embroiled in such arguments.

At this very minute, we are agonizing over exactly the same argument. We now frequently use the phrase "middle class" or middle-brows, which are similar to the words Nixon used a decade or so ago, to describe ourselves in the same sense as the foreign mass media use concerning our country's recent developments.

It seems that pollsters have recently taken to asking the opinion of "the middle class" and "middle-brows" when it comes to a national consensus.

They seem to find out what the silent majority thinks about concerning the current situation and to reflect their opinion in solving the current problems.

Now, what are "the middle class" or "middle-brows"? Is there such a group of people or force as "the middle class" or "middle-brows"? At this agonizing moment, we have to give an honest answer to this question.

We have all learned from textbooks that the rise of the middle class led to the establishment of democratic political systems in the West. In the same context, we often hear that we are now far more different than we were in the days when a majority of the people were abjectly poor. Is this true?

At this juncture, we recall that our people have a tradition of establishing a centrally controlled nation, long before others did. During the 500 years of the Yi Dynasty, our people enforced politics based on public opinion in the form of faction-controlled politics. Those who participated in faction-controlled politics were not from the economically affluent "middle class," but people who considered it their mission to distinguish between right and wrong. They were not people from "the middle class," but those who had something on their minds and in their heads.

Even in the past, when there was no such thing as "the middle class," our people enforced politics based on their correct analysis of right and wrong. Democracy is something like destiny. It is a must that has to be instituted from the beginning, but not something that can be practiced because our country has become economically strong. What is it that politics should do at this moment, when the hurling of rocks and teargas canisters is ruining the country and turning it into a barren land? Rectify things that have gone wrong and choose things honestly. Our 40 million population is now watching with eyes wide open.

'Revolt' at 21 Jun DJP Meeting

SK250840 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Need To Democratize the Social Atmosphere--Political Parties Are the Ones That Must Keep Communication Routes Open Before Doing Anything Else"]

[Text] The abnormal political developments following 10 June seem to have dealt a great blow to the governing party. In particular, members of the governing party, who have no choice but to solicit support from the people in the future, are not trying to hide their sense of crisis and frustration over the enormous alienation of the people from the government and governing party, which is gathering momentum with each passing day. An emergency general meeting of the DJP held on Sunday, 21 June, was an event produced by such a sense of crisis commonly shared by the majority of DJP members.

At that 21 June general meeting, the first such free discussion arranged by the ruling party in 6 years since its inauguration, and which was recorded as the longest ever held--the general meeting last 6 hours and 10 minutes--DJP members seem to have vented their feelings, with their ties loosened. In view of what has happened over the past couple of weeks, their acts are understandable. But they have levelled with the party leadership--an act that would have been impossible in the past. "When did the leadership ask our opinion regarding the 13 April decision?" "Public opinion is deserting us." "Let us accept our defeat in case the people chose the direct presidential election system in a referendum, and prepare ourselves to become a minor party." "Chairman No should withdraw his candidacy." "Party communication routes are clogged." and "Our party should rid itself of the smell of military barracks." These are a few examples of voices raised at the DJP general meeting on 21 June. The atmosphere that prevailed in the general meeting was such that even the opposition party found it quite revolutionary.

It is a pity that the ruling party only now has belatedly come to realize the seriousness of the current situation. However, it is also fortunate that it has begun to explore its own way out and begun to look around itself to see what went wrong.

Is it not natural for democratic parties to behave exactly the same way as the DJP did at that general meeting? This notwithstanding, everybody was surprised by it and found it to be something we seldom encounter nowadays. The degree of the party members' pent-up anger and frustration is an indication of how the general public views the DJP.

To a different degree, the DJP went through a similar self-examination immediately after the 12 February general election 2 years ago, even though it immediately became oblivious. Had the party examined itself as to why people talked about it with social contempt, as pointed out by one of the members, and had it begun democratizing itself, it would have been able to avoid the crisis it now faces.

To be sure, it is not just the ruling party that must be run democratically. In terms of a democratic way of running a party, the opposition is not a far cry from the governing party. They have no clear-cut differences when it comes to intraparty communication routes, the formulation of policy through debate, and a democratic way of running party affairs. Viewed in the light of parties which are run by undemocratic methods, it is no wonder that politics constantly go through crises as they do now.

The lack of discussion is not a phenomenon limited only to political parties. The whole society is run without agreement or dialogue worthy of the name. How can organizations expect to develop themselves when the members of organizations find their rights to express their opinion, rights befitting their responsibility and authority, shrinking and when the middle class, those who form the backbone of organizations, are barred from levelling their inner thoughts and instead have to keep such thoughts and frustrations to

themselves, standing in the awe of their superiors? What we are witnessing in this regard is that such things as the suppression of equal and self-regulating dialogue within the parties leads eventually to the accumulation of undemocratic behavior in society as a whole and thus undermines the development of our community.

The revolt that took place in the general meeting of DJP members, who can be termed the middle class, shows that the nothing can be more pressing than the need to reform such an undemocratic atmosphere prevailing in most organizations in our society.

Since politics are primarily responsible for such an atmosphere, it must be politics, the ruling party in particular, that will have to take it upon itself to eliminate this practice. The problem with Korean political parties, the ruling party in particular, stems from the fact that they are only bubble parties that rise and fall along with the equally bubble-like regimes in our country. The Liberal Party during the first republic and the Democratic Republican Party before the Fifth Republic were cases in point. If the current DJP wants to avoid the same fate, it should keep its intraparty communication routes open and reflect public voices without distorting them.

Substantive Authority of Political Leaders

SK180253 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 17 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Range of Deportment of Representatives of the Ruling and Opposition Circles"]

[Text] Demonstrations and disturbances mainly by college students, are spreading all over the country and the movement of religious circle shows an alarming indication. However, the countermeasures of the political sphere has remained ineffective.

The National Assembly, which was expected to be normalized soon, seems to face a deadlock due to the decision of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] not to participate in the Assembly session and the feasibility of No Tae-u-Kim Yong-sam talks is unclear. However, what is fortunate, even to a slight degree, is an indication of the DJP's judgment that the way to settle the current crisis is flexible political measures.

However, we believe that there is a certain limit to "flexible measures" in view of the so-called "range of deportment" of the DJP and Chairman No Tae-u. It appears that the DJP is troubled for not being able to give a definite answer to the demand of the opposition circles and demonstrating students, which can be summarized as the withdrawal of the 13 April measure.

The DJP expressed its readiness to negotiate all impending questions other than the "13 April issue" when talks of representatives are held. It was

revealed that issues related to the "joint declaration of democratization" and relaxation of the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung, which were proposed by RDP president Kim Yong-sam, are included in the questions to be discussed at the negotiation table. Needless to say, such a gesture would undoubtedly play an important role in resolving the situation. However, opposition circles have expressed their view that unless the obstacle of the "13 April measure" is removed, substantive progress in dialogue can hardly be expected.

We believe that the opposition party shares the idea that resolution of the situation through dialogue is desirable. However, the problem is that president Kim's [word indistinct] is closely chained with pressure from opposition circles.

We would like to stress that unless the differences in views and discord are removed, the situation will not be resolved.

Therefore, we would like to ask both parties to create the atmosphere of giving the representatives who come to the dialogue a free hand while each makes an effort to lower the "level" of demands. The ruling party should widen the range of department of Chairman NO so that he can substantively put forth the intensive opinion of the ruling circles and, at the same time, the opposition party should give the exclusive right to president Kim so that he can represent all the voices of opposition circles.

Only by doing so, can substantive progress and fruition be expected from talks between the representatives of the ruling and opposition circles when they are held. In particular, if the determined opinion of the opposition party is overturned because of the various views and opinions of many people in the opposition circles, it will not help resolve the situation and will lead to the people's distrust of the political capability of the opposition party.

Most important for success in negotiations is to remove the distrust between the ruling and opposition circles.

The trend of emphasizing a sense of trust and morality only when a serious situation breaks out will only bring about the result of creating distrust in political circles.

The most serious concern is the people's distrust of overall political circles, not to mention distrust within a certain sphere. If such a situation truly takes place, nothing will be resolved politically. This is precisely why political circles should take the initiative in resolving the prevailing crisis.

There is no one who does not want a "powerful government." However, a powerful government is feasible only with the people's powerful support and trust.

What is needed in obtaining trust is not the pledge, but practical action. This theory is also applied to the opposition party. Even if the opposition party is powerful, it does not necessarily mean that it enjoys the

greater support of the people. The attempt to pursue only the perfect victory while driving the ruling-opposition relations into deadlock will not help resolve the situation. Now is the time for all to expedite dialogue and negotiations that proceed from the position of benefiting the people doing away with one's own egotistical attachment.

RDP Decision not To Hold Dialogue Scored

SK171055 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 17 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial] "What Are You Going To Do by Ignoring Dialogue?"

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party's [RDP] declaration that it will change its course toward waging a strong struggle against the ruling party by refusing to attend the National Assembly and to hold dialogue can be interpreted as an attitude of taking advantage of the unstable political situation, which has been aggravated with the meetings held on 10 June and the Myongdong incident as the momentum. At a political affairs meeting held on 16 June, the RDP pledged to strengthen its combined struggle with off-stage forces, which have sought chaos and disorder, by suddenly changing its attitude of settling the political situation by unconditionally attending the National Assembly without demanding the right to investigate state affairs and by seeking dialogue between DJP Chairman No Tae-u and party President Kim Yong-sam.

Although the sit-in in the Myongdong Cathedral has ended as a result of the voluntary dispersion of the demonstrators, street demonstrations by students and citizens have spread throughout the country, and various places in cities have been engulfed in chaos by the demonstrators. Precarious public peace has eventually increased fear among the people, causing them to wonder about the arrival of a catastrophe. The people are concerned about the politicians' efforts to turn an exigent situation into a normal one by unconditionally making compromises. All the people ardently hope that the spirit of self-control and compromise displayed in settling the Myongdong incident will develop into the political capacity to ease the political situation. Practical acts of displaying wisdom are required both by the ruling and opposition parties to draw politics into the National Assembly from the outside by normalizing an extraordinary National Assembly session and to newly open the path of suspended dialogue, including No-Kim talks. The consciousness of crisis is so prevalent that there should be no limitations in conducting negotiations to achieve this end.

The self-examining efforts made for the first time by politicians both from the ruling and opposition parties to realize dialogue to cope with the exigent political situation was sufficient to dispel the people's feeling of despair. At an expanded meeting of party executive members held on 15 June, RDP President Kim said: When we face difficulties, we should determine what serves the country and work toward meeting the people's desire by taking a broad view of things. Thus, he rejected the movement to raise problems by some hardliners within the party and adopted a party decision to attend the National Assembly. While wondering whether the National Assembly can resolve the problems it has failed to settle during the past 2 years, the people have pinned hopes on the possibility of the opening of the National Assembly.

However, party President Kim's effort to normalize the situation by taking a broad view of things was forced into a changed form because of the presence of the Tonggyodong faction, which described this effort as one designed to cool the zeal of the 10 June meeting, and young national assemblymen belonging to Chongmin Association, an organization of newly elected national assemblymen, and because of pressure from off-stage forces. They insisted that attending the National Assembly amid the present situation will only strengthen the position of the ruling party, and that participating in dialogue under circumstances in which there is no prospect for resolving the problem will only throw cold water on increased zeal outside the National Assembly and on the sentiment of ties with off-stage forces. By this, they mean to overthrow the government by thoroughly taking advantage of the situation, which has developed in favor of them, and by resorting to the strength of the people, no matter how greatly the people's feeling of uneasiness increases and no matter what danger of challenging the foundation of the country is incurred.

It appears that we view the dark future of the political situation by watching the RDP thwart efforts to normalize the National Assembly under the pretext that the DJP is not interested in the normalization of the National Assembly and rejects compromise and dialogue. It is not difficult to predict what the act of following the single course of toughness being drawn up by off-stage forces, which have called for waging struggles only, will bring. We would like to tell the story of the student demonstrators in Myongdong, the majority of whom adopted the moderate course of resolving problems rather than expanding them, and who shouted to RDP members at the scene: "You should not have illusions."

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CSO: 4107/206

EDITORIAL ON DEMONSTRATIONS, DEMOCRATIZATION

SK280657 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Now Let Us Ask the People What They Want"]

[Text] Another whirlwind has now passed. Waves of people, tens of thousands of time, continued their demonstrations into the night in such big cities as Seoul, Pusan, and Kwangju.

As they did in the rallies on 10 June, citizens in these cities massively expressed their support for the march, along with the students. In the slogans shouted by those participating in the demonstrations, such as "Remain non-violent" and "Maintain orderliness," we saw the sincerity of the people who want to express their opinions through peaceful demonstrations.

It is not important whether it was a success, as claimed by the RDP, or effectively blocked and put down by the police.

At this stage, what counts is how those in power will accommodate the public opinion expressed in a series of demonstrations.

Although the ruling and opposition parties will inevitably view the outcome of the demonstrations from different perspectives, it will certainly serve as weighty pressure on the government and rival parties to reach a definite decision.

We would emphatically like to advise the government and the ruling party that they are in no position to change the framework of their measures to bring the situation under control because the latest demonstrations appeared somewhat milder than before.

By last weekend when the sense of crisis reached a culmination amid escalating demonstrations on the streets, the DJP was in so desperate a position as to toy with the idea of accepting either general elections or a selective referendum and even constitutional revision favoring a direct presidential election system.

That the announcement of the ruling party's touted measure to bring the situation under control was postponed by the Chongwadae talks is understandable.

However, the government and ruling party are creating in the people on impression that they are delaying day by day the announcement, believing, perhaps, that the danger has passed.

The DJP stated that it felt relieved at the outcome of the latest political developments. Such a reaction is hard for us to understand. Viewed from an affirmative perspective, to say that the ruling party felt relieved means to say that the situation has not reached a point where the use of an emergency measure, the last resort, is necessary.

This notwithstanding, if the government and ruling party think they can go back to their normal pace now that the demonstrations show signs of relaxing, they are miscalculating.

The people are now urging the government and ruling party to reach a definite decision to bring the situation under control at an early date. The longer they delay taking such a measure, the worse the situation will develop and the more organized and fierce the demonstrations will become. There is no question about this.

The students and the people staged the latest demonstrations in a somewhat peaceful manner to give the government and ruling party time to reach a definite decision; this should not be interpreted as a sign that they can reverse their measures to overcome the political impasse. They should remember that under no circumstances can they bring the situation under control by mere stop-gap measures or a tentative tactic of papering over.

The opposition party, too, should remember that it is impossible to attain everything at a single stroke; it has been advised against such an idea repeatedly in the past. Now is the time for the opposition party to stop street struggles and watch those in the ruling circles to see what measures they come up with to bring the situation under control.

The opposition should admit that, in reality, it is impossible to win both the selective referendum and constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system at a single stroke.

The DJP has repeatedly made it clear that the resumption of debate on constitutional revision means a de facto retraction of the 13 April measure. In addition, the party stated that it will come up with a new political timetable if talks between No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam are held.

It is our belief that such proposals are enough to overcome the political impasse. The government and ruling party should present their detailed ideas about the form of government and method of electing it, the key questions related to debate on constitutional revision, and a timetable in one form or another. If they consider it impossible to accept everything that has been demanded by the opposition, they might, of course, also think of asking public opinion by holding new general elections.

Whatever measure the government and ruling party may come up with, it should never leave the impression that it is only a stop-gap measure. More important, it should be based on the idea that they will follow public opinion.

Everyone's attention is riveted on what type of measure the government and ruling party will come up with to bring the situation under control. Under no circumstances should they create another chaotic situation by miscalculating the situation or by missing an opportunity.

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BRIEFS

NO TAE-U MEETS CARDINAL KIM--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party met with Cardinal Stephen Kim Su-hwan and discussed the present situation yesterday. In the meeting, No and the cardinal shared the view that the current situation should be solved by political means, it was learned. The DJP chairman briefed Kim on the results of his meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan earlier in the day, it was also learned. The meeting, which lasted an hour and 45 minutes was held as part of No's efforts to converge opinions of social leaders regarding the current situation. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 87 p 2] /8309

TEACHERS' STATEMENTS--The Education Ministry yesterday instructed provincial boards of education to hammer out measures aimed at preventing primary and secondary school teachers from issuing statements calling for democratic reforms. The ministry also directed education boards across the country to discipline those teachers who played key roles in the issuance of the statement. The instruction came after 32 primary, middle and high school teachers in Kangwon-do yesterday expressed their views on the current political situation and school democratization. In a four-point statement, the signatories demanded the scrapping of government decision to ban the national debate on constitutional revision. They demanded campus democratization and autonomy. Similar statements were issued by 17 teachers in Kwangju, Chollanam-do on June 8 and 105 others in Seoul last Saturday. Ministry officials said that the issuing of such statements by primary and secondary school teachers violates the pertinent law banning them from engaging in political activities. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 87 p 3] /8309

KIM CHONG-PIL LECTURE APPEARANCE--Taejon, Chungchongnam-do--A group of about 50 university students protested a lecture by Kim Chong-pil, former chairman of the now defunct Democratic Republican Party. They rallied just outside a church where Kim spoke, chanting such slogans as "The Yusin remnant go away." Yusin refers to a set of repressive measures introduced by the late President Pak Chong-hui to strengthen his rule in the 1970s. In response, Kim described himself as a member of the "Yusin mainstream." About 1,000 laymen were inside the Taejon Central Methodist Church where Kim spoke Saturday about the domestic situation preceding the advent of the Korean war (1950-53) and the current political situation. He demanded that the ruling camp drop the plan to conduct the presidential election under the current Constitution in an effort to resolve

the present political crisis. Responding to the protesters, he said that he and the assassinated President Pak had tried hard to build a strong national economy. Kim, who had held high-level posts in the DRP and the administration, is a native of Puyo in Chungchongnam-do. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 87 p 3] /8309

KIM YONG-SAM MEETS INJURED STUDENT'S PARENTS--Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, yesterday visited Severance Hospital to console a Yonsei University student hospitalized for serious head injuries. At the hospital, Kim met with the parents of Yi Han-yol, a sophomore, who was struck by a tear gas grenade June 9 during a clash between students and riot police. Yi has shown no signs of recovery. Meanwhile, the main opposition party yesterday expressed its condolences for the death of a riot policeman, Pak Tong-chin, who was killed by radical demonstrators in Taejon Friday night. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 87 p 2] /8309

RALLY ARRESTEES--The Seoul city police turned over yesterday to the prosecution authorities the work of investigation on the 12 people arrested for having organized and carried out the June 10th rally. The 12 include Yang Sun-chik, vice president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party; Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu and other members of the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution. On the basis of the police investigation records, the prosecution will continue investigation to determine whether to indict them or not. Prosecution sources said indictment of the arrested will be decided on by July 9 at the latest, the date when the arrest period warranted by the court for investigation expires. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 87 p 3] /8309

DEMOCRATIZATION CAMPAIGN--The largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party called on all vehicle drivers to honk their horns and all citizens to pray for one minute at the stroke of 6 p.m. everyday "until democratization is achieved." The code of action for democratization was adopted at a meeting of key postholders yesterday. The so-called "democratization campaign" will be conducted nationwide in close alliance with the National Council for Democratic Constitution composed of opposition politicians, dissidents, religious leaders and human rights activists. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 87 p 2] /8309

PUSAN PRIESTS ON HUNGER STRIKE--[Consolidated report on demonstrations by reporters Kim Hong-muk, Cho Song-chin, Cho Pyong-nae, and Kim Sang-yong]--Pusan--Entering their third day of a hunger strike staged in the Catholic Center in Pusan to protest the police brutality inflicted on people who were returning home after ending their sit-in at the Catholic Center, a group of Catholic priests, members of the Korean Catholic Council for Justice and Peace of the Catholic Pusan Diocese, issued a statement on 26 June saying: One thing that is most urgently needed by the present regime to overcome the current situation is to recover legitimacy, morality, truthfulness, and credibility it has never once enjoyed and has lacked from the very beginning. Commenting on a letter of apology from the Ministry of Home Affairs Ko Kun, the priests stated: What is happening how cannot be solved by somebody else's address or a letter of apology or something which lacks truthfulness. The priests said that they had returned unopened the letters from the minister of home affairs and the mayor of Pusan then as they deemed them not worth even a reading. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Jun 87 p 10 SK]

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BANK MANAGER DETENTION ALLEGATION--[From the "Central Tower" column] The DJP flew into a blind rage over the allegation by Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] lawmaker Mok Yo-sang, who is in charge of its human rights committee, that Kim U-song, a Seoul Trust Bank manager, had been taken to the office concerned on 18 June on the grounds that he denounced Chairman No Tae-u on the phone, and that no word on his whereabouts has been heard since then. The DJP called the allegation a groundless rumor. The DJP found out that bank manager Kim had not phoned Chairman No, but had been referred to summary trial on charges of fabricating and spreading a groundless rumor about an imminent coup d'etat that recently rocked the stock market. A DJP official fiercely attacked the RDP human rights committee chairman for spreading a groundless rumor in defense of a fabricator of a groundless rumor, saying: Is such an act of defending a groundless rumor-monger at such a sensitive time worthy of the chairman of a public party's human rights committee? [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 87 p 2 SK] /6662

CSO: 4107/206

FOREIGN TRADE TEMPO CHANGING RAPIDLY

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Mar 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Rapid Change of Foreign Trade Atmosphere"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year our foreign trade milieu has been changing rapidly. Starting with the United States and Japan which are our principal trading partners, and also the European countries, foreign countries are demanding we open our markets. As the volume of trade expands, this prospect is rather alarming.

Our trade policy, especially in response to the moves of the United States and Japan may very well suffer a great setback if we fail to deal with these problems from an overall economic policy by moving away from simple trading.

The manner by which Japan handles its trade with Korea is ever clever, and increasingly irritating to the Koreans. For example, as soon as Korea's exports of ramen (oriental noodle soup) to Japan began to increase, Japan began to make an issue out of the additives used in the noodles. Soon afterwards, just a few days ago, it targeted Korea's Kimchi exports. Soon, it seemed that it wanted the opening of the intellectual market. Now, it has moved to restrict imports from South Korea, including textiles and leather goods.

Their approach is also petty. On the grounds that Korea stole the Japanese patent in the case of the subsidiary materials that have been used, Japan has put off taking action in the process of customs clearance. Further, in the case of cement, on the grounds that the quality of the imported cement did not meet the safety standard, the Japan Remikon Society instructed its member companies not to import cement for a certain period of time. In this way, Japan accrued a \$5.4 billion trade surplus with South Korea during last year alone.

On the other hand, unlike in the case of Japan, the size of our trade with the United States must be understood. We have an enormous trade surplus with the United States. Therefore, we wish to buy from the United States, but are unable to find suitable items. Our purchasing mission to the United States is scheduled to return home after buying \$1.7 billion worth of American products. We fully understand the American politicians who are not quite happy with the current level of our buying.

The saying that the United States has more than 430 governments implies that every member of the House of Representatives plays the role of a government. They take care of a variety of things related to their constituencies. Especially, they are compelled to pay attention to the daily lives of their constituents because this has a direct bearing on their political lives.

Under such circumstances, following the introduction of the "rice export promotion bill" by David Pryor, a Democratic U.S. Senator, Democratic Congressman from the rice-producing California, Robert Matsui and Vic Padio, have recently introduced the "1987 U.S. rice export equalization bill" to the House Ways and Means Committee. These moves have been watched carefully. The same as Japan, in our case, we have continuously had bumper crop years for the past 6 years and our stockpile at present has reached 13 million bags of rice. It is twice the optimum amount but there is, under U.S. pressure, no guarantee that we will not be forced to buy rice.

How should we deal with the trend of rapid changes in the U.S. and Japanese trade atmosphere with Korea? At this point, the government should clearly demonstrate two policies.

First, the government should establish intermediate and long-term strategies to reduce and balance our trade with Japan. Secondly, we must recognize the inevitability of expanding and balancing our trade with the United States for the time being. Using this opportunity, we need to step up the changing of our policy to free ourselves from an economic structure subservient to Japan. In our trade of agricultural products with the United States and also with the tropical countries, it will be inevitable to accommodate special kinds of products. But we cannot afford to yield in the case of the surplus principal grains.

Our trade policy and the economic policy line which support the former should be clearly defined.

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NODONG SINMUN ON IDEOLOGICAL INDOCTRINATION

SK261150 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 17 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 18 June special article: "Work of Ideological Indoctrination Is Work With People"]

[Text] Constantly deepening and developing ideological indoctrination work is precisely an important characteristics of our party's activity.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has recently come up with the task of further rectifying and strengthening ideological indoctrination work and has inculcated that the work should thoroughly become a work with ideologies of the people. This constitutes the presentation of a mighty weapon to effect a new turn in ideological indoctrination work in conformity with the demands of the developing reality. The policy of making ideological indoctrination work a work with ideologies of the people is one of the basic guidelines that the party of the working class should firmly adhere to in its ideological indoctrination work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: There exists no single prescription in the propaganda and agitation activities toward the people with different intellectual levels, different degrees of preparedness, and different duties. In organizing study activity and conducting lectures and agitation activity, if the same content and the same method are used with an easy-going attitude, without taking into consideration the level of the individuals receiving ideological indoctrination and the peculiarity of the revolutionary duties that they perform, it is impossible to touch and grasp key points and to move the hearts of the masses.

Making ideological indoctrination work a work with ideologies of the people means deeply and firmly grasping the ideological conditions of the people and, thus, making it a work of reforming their ideologies in conformity with this. Ideological indoctrination work is the work of reforming the ideologies of the people. The ideology that should be reformed through ideological indoctrination work is precisely the concrete ideology, the ideology of the living people, which exists in their heads and controls their thoughts and acts. Therefore, ideological indoctrination work should become the work of deeply grasping the concrete ideological conditions of the people and reforming their ideologies based on and in conformity with this. This is precisely the demand of the policy of making ideological indoctrination work a work with ideologies of the people.

The policy of making ideological indoctrination work a work with ideologies of the people not only has correctly reflected the essential demands of this work, but has also elucidated the scientific and revolutionary methods to carry out ideological indoctrination work in a more substantial manner and to constantly deepen and develop it.

Making ideological indoctrination work a work with ideologies of the people constitutes a most correct method in correctly achieving the goal of ideological indoctrination work.

The goal of the ideological indoctrination work of the party of the working class is to foster all members of the society to become genuine communist revolutionaries. To smoothly achieve this goal, it is imperative to make ideological indoctrination work a work with ideologies of the people. Ideological indoctrination work is a comprehensive task in terms of its target. The purpose of ideological indoctrination work being to foster all members of the society to become genuine communist revolutionaries means precisely that no one can be excepted from the target of the indoctrination work. However, the ideological conditions of the people, members of the society, are different according to individuals. In other words, some have firm communist outlooks on the world; have outlooks on the world that are otherwise. At the same time, some people have firm awareness toward their revolutionary duties and some have less awareness. Even among those who have firm communist outlooks on the world and whose awareness toward their revolutionary duties is high and firm, many differences may exist in terms of the degree of the awareness.

Accordingly, under such conditions in which the people's ideological conditions are different according to individuals, the goal of the ideological indoctrination work cannot be achieved through uniform, stereotyped, and conventional indoctrination work. In other words, in order to reform the people's ideologies, the conditions of which are different and complicated, diversified and concrete indoctrination work is necessary.

Only when we firmly grasp the practical ideological conditions of the people and conduct ideological indoctrination work on them in conformity with this can we smoothly resolve the task of firmly arming all members of society with the communist ideology and fostering them to become genuine communist revolutionaries.

Making ideological indoctrination work a work with ideologies of the people is of great significance in promoting and enhancing the effectiveness of ideological indoctrination work. Promoting and enhancing the effectiveness of ideological indoctrination work is an important problem which always arises in this work; therefore, to successfully resolve this problem, it is necessary to make the ideological indoctrination work a work with ideologies of the people. The problem of guaranteeing the effectiveness of ideological indoctrination work depends emphatically on how adequately and suitably the ideological indoctrination work is carried out in conformity with the ideological conditions of those who receive ideological indoctrination.

Because the peoples' ideological conditions are different, uniform, stereotypes, and conventional ideological indoctrination work cannot become conducive to reforming their ideologies, no matter how hard and frequently it may be conducted. There is such a case in which the ideological indoctrination work, which can produce good and satisfactory result among those whose ideological preparedness is high, can produce little result among those whose ideological preparedness is low. The people's ideological conditions are different and complicated. Therefore, the method of ideological indoctrination work should be various and concrete. Some method can prove its worth in the indoctrination work on those people whose ideological preparedness is high. But, some other method can prove its worth in the indoctrination work on those people whose ideological preparedness is low. The more ideological indoctrination work is carried out in conformity with the ideological conditions of those people who receive ideological indoctrination, the greater its effectiveness becomes.

In enhancing the effectiveness of ideological indoctrination work and accelerating the people's ideological reforms, there is no better way than making ideological indoctrination work a work with ideologies of the people. The correctness of the policy of making ideological indoctrination work a work with ideologies of the people has already been proven in the practical course of our party's ideological work. It is the consistent stand of our party that the target of ideological indoctrination work is precisely the living people, and that the duty of the ideological indoctrination work is to reform their ideologies. Proceeding from this, in its ideological indoctrination work our party has firmly grasped the ideological conditions of party members and the working people and has always concentrated major efforts on reforming their ideologies in conformity with this.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the party and its active struggle, our party's ideological indoctrination work has been constantly deepened and developed together with great fruition. The lofty spirit of struggling for the party, the revolution, the working class, and the people, with all devotion, is being highly displayed among party members and the working people. At the same time, the ranks of communist revolutionaries who have firmly armed themselves with the chuche idea are constantly increasing.

Today, we are faced with the heavy duty to further deepen and develop ideological indoctrination work, including indoctrination in the chuche idea, in conformity with the demands of the developing reality. One of the important key factors in carrying out this duty is to thoroughly turn ideological indoctrination work into a work with ideologies of the people. Today, we have the powerful propaganda and agitation efforts and means provided by the party. Therefore, if we thoroughly implement the intent of the party to turn ideological indoctrination work into a work with ideologies of the people, there will be no task that cannot be carried out.

An important and preferential problem that arises in turning ideological indoctrination work into a work with ideologies of the people is to correctly grasp the ideological conditions of the people. The medical treatment of a

patient begins with the diagnosis of his disease. Likewise, the ideological indoctrination work among party members and the working people should begin with the firm grasping of their ideological conditions.

Only when the people's ideological conditions are correctly grasped can the substance and methods of the ideological indoctrination be correctly defined accordingly and can this work be carried out in a substantive manner. The difference in the ideological conditions is to arise between the sectors and it arises between the individuals and individuals within the sectors. This being the case, it is imperative to have a better grasp of the people's ideological conditions on the sectoral and individual basis.

Only when the degree of the ideological preparedness on part of every sector, including urban and rural residents, workers, peasants, intellectuals, civilians, soldiers, cadres, and general working masses, and the degree of the ideological preparedness on part of every individual within every sector are thoroughly grasped at all times can the preconditions necessary to substantively carry out the ideological indoctrination work be provided.

The people's ideological conditions are expressed by their words and acts. However, it is impossible to have a correct grasp of the ideological conditions of the targets through superficial judgment of their words and acts. Because ideology is a mental activity, it is imperative to get deep into the inner world of the targets through their words and acts. The ideological conditions of the targets can be correctly grasped only when their inner world is deeply penetrated by way of understanding how the targets view and treat the revolutionary interest and their own individual interest and what are their strong points and what are their shortcomings in this regard.

The most important problem arising in turning the ideological indoctrination work into the work with ideologies of the people is how to appropriately define and then apply the substance and methods of the ideological indoctrination work. Whether the ideological indoctrination work will become the work with ideologies of the people or not depends primarily on how its substance is defined and applied.

As long as our party is concerned, the general substance of the ideological indoctrination work at every period is correctly defined by the policy presented by the party center regarding the ideological indoctrination work. The task of the propaganda functionaries is to give concrete shape to this substance and then define and apply it according to the characteristics inherent in the targets, including the targets' ideological conditions, level of knowledge, their revolutionary duty, and their living environment. For example, when it comes to the indoctrination on the chuche idea, the substance of the ideological indoctrination work should be defined and applied according to the ideological conditions of the targets by way of awakening some people who lack the spirit of self-reliance more to the principles of self-reliance and people who are not creative more to the principles of the creativity.

Appropriate considerations should routinely be given to such different characteristics of the targets, including the level of knowledge, their revolutionary duty, and living environment. Only when the ideological

indoctrination work is conducted with the substance that corresponds to the characteristics of the targets can this work become a work that genuinely remolds the people's ideologies.

If the substance of the ideological indoctrination work is correctly defined, whether the ideological indoctrination work will be a success or not depends on the method applied for the ideological indoctrination work.

As in the question of the substance of the ideological indoctrination work, our party teaches that the uniformity and mannerism are something that must be avoided when it comes to the method of the ideological indoctrination work.

The ideological indoctrination work should be carried out in a most effective way as an indoctrination work based on the given substance. This question can be correctly solved only when the substance of the indoctrination as well as the characteristics of the targets are well calculated.

This is to say that the method of the indoctrination should be selected and applied in a way that corresponds to the characteristics of the targets such as the ideological conditions, level of knowledge, the revolutionary duty, and living environment. Only when the ideological indoctrination work is carried out in a way that corresponds to the characteristics of the targets can the substance of the ideological indoctrination work be infused well into the brains of the people and then turned firmly into ideological food.

Going deep among the masses is an important way of turning the ideological indoctrination work into the work with ideologies of the people. The people means at once the masses. Grasping in detail the people's ideological conditions on the basis of the specific conditions of the targets and appropriately defining and applying the substance and methods of the ideological indoctrination work on the basis of the specific conditions of the targets are possible only when it is based on direct contact with the masses.

For the ideological functionaries to conduct ideological indoctrination work by going deep among the masses means that they, while working and living together with the masses, work out plans for the ideological indoctrination work while staying with them and then conduct the practical indoctrination work among the masses.

When all the ideological functionaries display such mettle, the question of turning the ideological indoctrination work into the work with ideologies of the people can be wonderfully solved.

When the party policy on turning the ideological indoctrination work into the work with ideologies with the people are thoroughly carried out, uninterrupted advance will be achieved in the work of remolding men and the revolution and construction on the whole.

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DPRK DAILY ON INTELLECTUALS' DUTY

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[NODONG SINMUN 19 June special article: "It Is Our Intellectuals' Noble Duty to Prepare Themselves as True Revolutionaries Who Have Established A Chuche System"]

[Text] Today our intellectuals are vigorously struggling to implement the magnificent new long-range plan, displaying endless loyalty to the party and the leader.

Under circumstances in which the role of intellectuals has further increased, using development of the revolution and construction as the momentum, we greet the 20th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's publication of his historic work: "Our Intellectuals Should Become Revolutionaries Who Are Loyal to the Party, the Working Class, and the People." This is an important opportunity for our intellectuals to much more firmly prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries and to positively contribute toward the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

The work is a valuable document that delineates a method for intellectuals to become true revolutionaries who faithfully serve the party, the working class and the people. The work comprehensively delineates the task and method for intellectuals to prepare themselves as true chuche-type communist revolutionaries--intellectuals who are loyal to the party--by correctly developing a chuche-type revolutionary world outlook, by positively accelerating the work of revolutionizing them and making them members of the working class, and by continuously developing their gifts. Because of this, the work is a programmatic guideline for intellectuals to enjoy a truly worthwhile life down the single road of revolution and to perform their duty. The work is also a great ideological and theoretical weapon for the party of the working class to brilliantly resolve questions that concern intellectuals.

Over the past period, the justness and vitality of the work has been clearly proven in reality. Thanks to the justness of our party's policy, in our country, old intellectuals have been remodeled into socialist-type working intellectuals and a basic change has taken place in their ideological and spiritual features.

Today all intellectuals, including our scientists and technicians, think and act according to the requirements of the *chuche* idea with a spirit of independence based on the principle of self-reliance; they are loyally struggling for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people. The emergence from our intellectuals of a large number of unheralded heroes and persons who have done distinguished service—who have mutely devoted everything to the cause of implementing party lines and policies without desire for any honors or rewards whatsoever—demonstrates the vitality of the work and the justness of our party's consistent policy for intellectuals.

As they have in the past, our intellectuals should successfully perform and assume their noble duty and role as the reliable scientists and technicians of our party by continuously grasping the work and by thoroughly carrying out the task set forth in the work. Today the party's expectations of our intellectuals are very great. Our party demands that scientists and technicians assume a great role in the vast work of the great remodeling of nature designed to achieve the prosperity of the fatherland by implementing the party's idea and theory by upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea and by completing the vast Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has recently urged our functionaries and party members to much more thoroughly arm themselves with the *chuche* idea and to continuously develop their revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness. This reflects our party's noble intent to help functionaries and party members accomplish their duty as revolutionary warriors of the party and the leader and as faithful servants of the working class and the people. Implementing our party's intent is of great significance for our intellectuals who assume an important duty in socialist construction.

All intellectuals should closely study and thoroughly materialize the idea and policy set forth in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work to develop themselves into revolutionaries who are loyal to the party, the working class, and the people by closely associating this idea and policy with dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's recent remarks that call for developing a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness.

The important task set forth in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work is to eliminate toadyism and dogmatism among intellectuals first and to firmly establish a *chuche* system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Only by thoroughly establishing a *chuche* system can we successfully forge ahead with the revolution and construction. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a *chuche* system in all sectors.

The revolution and construction are carried out with each country as a unit. The concrete conditions and circumstances in which the revolution and construction are being carried out are not the same in each country. Accordingly, the intellectuals of a country should firmly establish a *chuche* system and develop science, technology, and culture that suit the situation of their countries and the interests of their people. If we fail to establish a *chuche* system among intellectuals and if we are caught by toadyism

and dogmatism, we will not be able to develop useful science and technology and will eventually and greatly affect social progress and the development of the country.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that the development of toadyism at that time among some intellectuals was related to their failure to firmly arm themselves with our party's policy and the low level of their knowledge on science and technology.

As noted in the work, the development of science and technology in our country, as represented by the appearance of vinalon, was the result of the thorough arming of scientists in this sector with our party's *chuche* idea and their study of science with a *chuche* stand. Accordingly, no matter in what scientific and technological sectors they may work, intellectuals should firmly arm themselves with our party's *chuche* idea and struggle against even the slightest factor of toadyism. Thus, they can rapidly develop science and technology in the country; accelerate the work of making the people's economy *chuche*-oriented, modern, and scientific; increase the people's feeling of pride; and develop ours into a wealthy and powerful country.

Today a *chuche* system has been firmly established among our intellectuals because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song earlier taught in the work to reject toadyism and to firmly arm ourselves with our party's *chuche* idea. Our intellectuals have firmly assumed the stand of considering for themselves questions raised in reality according to the party's intent and resolving these questions by themselves to meet the requirements and interests of the Korean revolution.

It is the firm *chuche*-type viewpoint and stand developed among our intellectuals today that our party's line and policy are most just and wise, that they will always think and act according to the requirements of our party's *chuche* idea, and that they should resolve all questions that arise from developing science, technology, literature and the arts based on this idea. By much more thoroughly materializing the *chuche*-type viewpoint and stand delineated in the work, our intellectuals should continuously and reliably prepare themselves as Korea's revolutionary intellectuals--our party's true intellectuals--who are unswerving in any storms whatsoever and who have firmly established a *chuche* system.

Another important task set forth in the work is for intellectuals to vigorously forge ahead with the work of revolutionizing themselves and making themselves members of the working class. It is the noblest duty of intellectuals to faithfully serve the party, the working class, and the people.

Even if a man possesses much knowledge, he will be useless if he lacks the spirit of devotedly serving the party and the people. To become a revolutionary intellectual, everyone should vigorously carry out the work of revolutionizing himself and making himself a member of the working class.

Since shortly after liberation, our party, firmly believing that our intellectuals could serve the working class and the people, exerted a steady effort to extensively embrace, indoctrinate, and remodel them. It is a most correct and unique policy set forth by our party to make all intellectual

members of the working class and to revolutionize them by eradicating the ideologies of egoism, petty bourgeois, and bourgeois, which remain among intellectuals.

Thanks to the presence of our party's correct policy for intellectuals, all intellectuals in our country have developed themselves into excellent intellectuals who faithfully serve the party, the leader, working class, and the people. This is a great victory of our party's policy for intellectuals and our intellectuals' great pride. We should not be content with this.

The question of revolutionizing intellectuals cannot be resolved through a campaign of a few days. Only by continuously training themselves through protracted organizational life can all intellectuals revolutionize themselves. Our party hopes that by their steadily revolutionizing themselves by allowing them to successfully lead organizational lives, all intellectuals will become excellent revolutionaries who faithfully struggle on the single road of revolution to the end, without knowing wavering under any circumstances whatsoever. Always bearing deep in their hearts such expectations and intents of the party, our intellectuals should resolutely struggle, invariably following the party in any complicated and difficult situations and circumstances whatsoever.

We should wade through the road of revolution strewn with trials and difficulties. The important requirement that looms before our intellectuals under such circumstances is to much more firmly embrace a belief in the victory of the cause of socialism and communism--our party's cause. Our intellectuals should devote all their wisdom and energy to the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by embracing with a chuche stand a faith in the certainty of the victory of the people's revolutionary cause of protecting independence. Through this course, they should train themselves to be true revolutionaries who always think and act in a revolutionary manner. At the same time, as noted in the work, it is important for intellectuals to not have a shortsighted view of the superiority of the socialist system from the standpoint of individuals' exigent and narrow-minded interest, but to have a broad view with a revolutionary stand.

The superiority of socialism is based on collectivism, and has nothing to do with individuals' egoism. Our intellectuals should much more deeply realize that contrary to the capitalist system for exploiters, the socialist system for all the people is matchlessly superior and should vigorously struggle to achieve its prosperity.

The third task set forth in the work is to continuously develop gifts among intellectuals by eliminating the tendency for conceit among them and by thoroughly developing the spirit of study. As noted in the work, if we cling to knowledge that we have already acquired, we will not be able to keep up with developing science and technology, nor can we successfully resolve questions that arise from reality. Therefore, intellectuals both from the new generation and the old generation should never be complacent and should continuously and steadily study. In particular, they should deeply master modern science and technology and positively contribute to resolving scientific and technological questions that arise from socialist construction in our country.

It is the primary duty of all intellectuals to deeply study and master our party's chuche idea and party policies, to materialize of this idea, and to thoroughly arm themselves with the party's monolithic idea. Intellectuals should develop science and technology by assiduously studying as demanded by our party and the people.

Today the duty assigned to our intellectuals is very weighty in implementing our party's magnificent plan for socialist construction. By firmly establishing a chuche system and by continuously training themselves, our intellectuals will have to loyally return with practical results the great confidence in and expectation of them shown by the party and the leader.

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KPA SOLDIERS JOIN KWANGBOK CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 5 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] In anticipation of the 13th World Youth and Student Festival, Kwangbok Street, which is under modern construction with new buildings of the Korean Workers' Party era in the Mangyangdae District--a district deeply rooted in the history of the revolution--is daily becoming radiant and rising up more majestically and splendidly with great speed.

The young construction workers and Korean People's Army (KPA) soldiers mobilized in the construction of Kwangbok Street in accordance with the noble wishes of the great leader and the dear leader and comrade are completing a blitzkrieg campaign and annihilation battle in the same spirit with which they have currently achieved 118.2 percent of the battle plan for the first month of the new year with vitality and redoubled courage, day after day, with soaring spirits and with the high spirit of speed battle on every battlefield.

Thus, in every part of the broad Mangyongdae region, where until not long ago there was nothing, buildings now rise up like a forest holding up the sky, in a far reaching plan boasting public use buildings, such as a children's palace, the Kyoye Theater, a youth theater, various kinds of athletic facilities, hotels, and movie theaters.

The great leader Kim Il-song has taught as follows: "We must concentrate all our energies and quickly finish major construction projects."

The Kwangbok Street construction, which is being carried on according to the far-sighted plan of the great leader and the dear comrade is a mammoth construction battle that is unprecedented in the history of construction in the capital.

The great leader and the dear leader have bestowed great significance on the Kwangbok Street construction, and have clearly shown the direction and way for this construction, while taking measures to assure the necessary building materials to the (project) on a priority basis, and have repeatedly given warm love and deeply affectionate encouragement to the young construction workers and soldiers.

With burning ardor that would leap over 1,000 or 10,000 mountains at the call of the party, and that would race forward in a moment's breath even to the end of the earth, our young construction workers who have vigorously launched into the Kwangbok Street construction have embraced a resolute commitment, and are rising up like mountain peaks to make a decisive transformation in Kwangbok Street construction during this deeply significant current year.

On that first day when they began the first battle of the new year, having accepted the historic policy speech of the great leader with great emotion and enthusiasm, the young construction workers and KPA soldiers here, who vowed their sincere resolve and set out on the majestic march to carry out the new long-term plan, continued from the very beginning to carry out the speed battle with the high goals of the battle set before them, exceeding the plan for January.

Under the guidance of the party organization, the organization of the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) are advancing the organizational and political task, using various forms and methods to match the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the young construction workers, and are calling the young construction workers into the glorious Labor Red Guards.

During the 1st month of the new year, KPA soldiers and young construction workers in each province, beginning with the North Hwanghae Province Youth Construction Brigade, the North Hamgyong Province Youth Construction Brigade, and Comrade Kim Sang-nyong's squad, have brought about an unprecedentedly great renovation in major construction targets for which they are responsible, and have completely transformed the face of the construction site.

In particular, with the beginning of the new year, the fruits of struggle of the youth and soliders of the North Hwanghae Province Youth Construction Brigade, the North Hamgyong Province Youth Construction Brigade, and Comrade Kim Sang-nyong's squad have been notably prominent.

Up through last year the young construction workers of the North Hamgyong Youth Construction Brigade had just begun the initial phase of the table tennis gymnasium construction for which they were responsible. But the work accomplished by the young construction workers at this location during the first month of the new year is truly surprisingly impressive.

The young construction workers here, with heightened and flaming resolve to create a new "speed of the 1980's" in Kwangbok Street construction, have seriously begun assembly and construction of the foundation columns and girders; boldly opening up work sites on a large scale on each battleground and concentrating their efforts on the central connecting arenas, completing more than 60 percent of the 3-month long basic structural work on the table tennis gymnasium during the 1st month of the new year. In this way the young construction workers here have exceeded the battle plan for the 1st month by more than 300 percent and have enjoyed the first accolade of Kwangbok Street construction.

The young construction workers here even under conditions of continuing cold weather as the fierce snow storms dims their spirits say that there can not be even a moment's delay with the task set by the party. They form a flawless battle organization to meet winter conditions and with bold thoughts and innovative ideas they are brilliantly advancing in overall construction as they overflow with faith and optimism.

The young construction workers of the North Hwanghae Province Youth Construction Brigade have actively adopted various proposals for valuable technical improvements at the handball gymnasium, such as a large-scale preassembly put together on the ground, and are completing more than three times the (number of) large steel truss assemblies daily, improving technical management of material. And they are organizing and commanding transportation in a military way, transporting some 3,900 tons of gravel, above the planned level in the 1st month of the new year. Moreover, by pooling their creative ingenuity and efforts they are exceeding the wall construction plan by 2.7 times, moving forward in good spirits, exhibiting pride in being able to boast of the early completion of 1-month plan in 20 days.

The young construction workers here, without complacency at what they have achieved, continue to set high goals as they charge forward, and even into February continued day after day to increase their spirits, stubbornly increasing the pace of their construction work each day, and completely transforming the face of the construction site daily.

The youth and soliders of the Kim Sang-nyong squad, who took charge of the Angol Hotel (construction), with the same spirit with which they advanced the January plan by more than 10 days, also unreservedly display all the courage and fighting spirit of "I may defeat 100" in peaceful construction, and are going on to create unprecedented speed construction as they vigorously complete the final stages of building construction.

With the beginning of the new year you can observe an achievement of results that have only rarely been seen before, no matter which unit you visit--the young construction workers of the Railway Bureau Youth Construction Brigade; the No 58 Youth Mobile Brigade; the young construction workers of the North Pyongan Province Youth Construction Brigade; the Chagang Province Youth Construction Brigade; and/or the party members and shock brigade members who took charge of the Nungrado (Island) Stadium construction.

As the name itself says, the Kwangbok Street construction site is soaring high with a new spirit, and is currently bubbling over everywhere as an arena where the hope-filled struggle of full-blooming youth which they seem not to take notice of the four seasons.

During this deeply significant year, our brave young construction workers and KPA soldiers, who are endlessly faithful to the party, will surely bring about a decisive transformation in the construction of Kwangbok Street and will in the end send up reports of loyalty and reports of glory to the great leader and the dear leader.

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WORKERS MOTIVATED TO USE SUPERANTHRACITE EFFICIENTLY

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSUN in Korean 5 May 87 p 3

[Article by Yi Chung-shik and Yi Byung-kyu]

[Text] The spirit of a communist revolutionary is, first, to protect and respect the party policy which must be carried out forcefully to accomplish the policy goals. This is what Comrade Kim Il-song said after receiving an achievement report from Kumchun County. In March, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il stated the procedures for managing a workshop for the workers who were connected with superanthracite utilization. Comrade Kim Chong-il had received a report on the utilization of superanthracite and the accomplishments of the district officials and other workers.

There are four items worth praising with respect to the utilization and the popularity of superanthracite. The first item is that the facility for utilization of superanthracite is readily available, and additional facilities can also be constructed as determined by the district alone.

The second item is that this facility can be used by plants which use a small amount of heat and steam; in addition, a factory which requires a large amount of steam and heat can use the facility, i.e., a food processing factory or soy sauce factory.

The third item is that the combustion efficiency of superanthracite has improved tremendously.

The fourth item is that, in spite of having huge deposits of superanthracite, a great effort is being made to use it efficiently resulting in its conservation. This was at the behest of the people themselves.

In this situation, many of those attending the workshop were eager to take advantage of any advice.

The basic teaching, they have received, is to enhance the motivation by key workers in order carry out party policy to the end.

For an example, Comrade Yun Hoe-soon, chairman, Administrative and Economic Committee of Kumchun County, was strongly motivated to carry out the party objectives in a timely manner.

The glorious leader Kim Il-song talked to the workers in the factories and enterprises in Hwanghae Bukdo on the subject of the production of superanthracite as fuel, and that talk was pursued by the workers of Kumchun County. Their strategy will be discussed below.

Last fall, in a paper factory, a workshop was held on the subject of the utilization of superanthracite for a second time. The first such workshop was held during the previous spring.

There were justifiable reasons for reopening a workshop for consideration of the same subject.

A few days after the opening of the second workshop, Yun Hoe-soon, director, Administrative and Economic Committee of Kumchun County, inspected the factories. Surprisingly, the preparation for the utilization of the superanthracite was lagging behind. He, Yun, asked himself, why? Then, he sat down with the workers who had attended the workshop and the heating technicians and discussed their lagging preparations.

There were two major reasons for this. One was that it is a rather difficult task to build such a facility by themselves without additional help. The second reason is recovery of the superanthracite might affect the present production environment.

The response was unanimous among the workers in other plants. The question that developed was how to solve the problem of superanthracite utilization.

Some of the workers who had attended the workshop expressed the opinion that the only way was to carry it out the way they were told. They added that it was the responsibility of the leaders and they depended on the motivation of the leaders.

In spite of such a consensus, he, chairman Yun, spoke differently. It is not feasible to ask anyone to carry out a job when there is neither determination among workers nor a set procedure.

The chairman's decision became firm when he examined the workshop syllabus. And if he had only observed the facility of the workshop, he might have come to the same conclusion.

In order to complete combustion of the superanthracite, five electric motors, four reducers, and two coal cars were needed. For example, the blowers were designed by a machine plant in another province. The combustion system requires some equipment which, at present, is on loan and the hope is that this does not affect plant operation. In addition to this, the available technology was mobilized from this province.

In spite of the purpose of the workshop and the familiarization with the project, the first workshop had led the participants to believe that there were enormous deposits of superanthracite which could be utilized endlessly. This was the only outcome of the workshop.

From this result, the county administration and the Economic Committee have decided to have another workshop in the paper plant. The chairman has called in the technical preparation office and a few mechanics from the machine shop and they paid a visit to the paper plant.

Their decisions were: the blower or a similar apparatus should be prepared at the machine shop while other equipment should be mobilized from the in-plant surplus. This decision reflects the attitude that the superanthracite combustion facility should be given priority by the plant under normal conditions, and, at the same time, workshop efficiency must be increased.

It sounds simple but there are many stumbling blocks.

At this time, the committee chairman had returned from the central meeting and the county meeting, and he found that remodeling of the facilities was already being undertaken.

From an analysis of the situation, the best option appeared to be to simplify the system by lessening the number of pieces of equipment. The results were blower (1 unit), motor (2 units), screw (1 unit), and utility pipe (5 meters); and these were the minimum number of pieces of equipment needed for the combustion of the superanthracite. Amazingly, the amount of equipment decided upon is about one-third of that which was decided in the first workshop.

There are some unacceptable facts, which are: low quality equipment, no ash treatment, and no efficient heat recovery unit.

These were caused mainly by cost cutting of the material and the equipment.

This is a biased judgment.

Although the administration and the Economic Committee are trying to budget by conserving the material and remodeling the equipment, this does not mean that the level of the modernization and scientific application will be lowered.

The ultimate goal is to accommodate the plant's modernization and to produce equipment having a wide range of utilization.

The chairman decided to stop construction temporarily for the purpose of seeking solutions and the project was carried out in segments by many individuals.

The party commented that Chairman Yun Hoe-sun does not have new ideas, and Yun did make note of that. Yun had spent many hours studying thermal engineering

and also had paid many visits to central research where such studies were conducted.

Finally, a key point was found in the process of working together with Comrade Paek Ki-su of the Academy of Science, who helped the project enormously, with the engineers who have been remodeling the combustion facility, and with other workers. This group cooperated with immeasurable creativity. On the basis of their findings, they have discussed, repeatedly, the rational construction of the facility.

With the enormous assistance from Comrade Paek Ki-su of Academy of Science, the engineers who had contributed to the conversion project, and the workers are pooling their creativeness and wisdom to solve one problem.

From this session, they found that only one unit, not three, is necessary since one unit can do three functions. So far, it seems one of the problems is solved.

The chairman did not hesitate to apply the solution. With blueprints in hand, he hurriedly dashed to the machine shop which will produce the necessary equipment. The shop manager, engineers, and workers unanimously agreed after examining the blueprints which he brought to them. Moreover, they said they had the materials and the capability.

During a 1 week period, the needed equipment was completed and installed on site in the paper plant.

After starting up, the parts were running in harmony. The screw conveyer fed the superanthracite to the combustion chamber, and one machine unit performed the temperature control, feeding, and waste heat recovery.

Yun Hoe-sun, chairman, was a very happy soul. So happy that he had no idea whether it was day or night. He had accomplished the teachings of the great leader, and the use of superanthracite was ready according to its plan.

The second workshop has finally begun, and the impression is favorable.

These units can be manufactured in our plant. The thermal engineers may work with their neckties on. These are the opinions of the workshop attendees.

This gave the workers confidence, so that the outcome of the workshop was quite effective since it gave the workers faith in their ability to solve problems whether they be of a technical nature or concerned with materials.

It will be interesting to see how the workshop attendees will make use of the workshop experience in spite of the unexpectedly low workshop outcome.

The chairman shared some thoughts about the project and he had reconfirmed whether each plant could accommodate the new installation and each plant submitted a possible construction date.

These agreements were all guaranteed.

This workshop is over, but there are more work projects to accomplish.

It seems there are exceptions!

Under the leadership of the county party committee, the county administration and the Economic Committee have launched a superanthracite technology introduction.

The machine shop is busy making blowers, and the chemical plant and other factories have set up a plant and are pushing toward the installation of the combustion facility.

However, the soy sauce plant and other food processing plants were slow in carrying out the project.

One day, the executive secretary of county, Comrade Yi Man-jo, who is also the chairman of the Council of People's Committee, and Comrade Yun Hae-su, the chairman of the Administration and Economic Committee, paid a visit to the soy sauce plant. In that plant, there were two superanthracite combustion units, one was a copy of the unit in the paper plant and the other was about twice the size of that unit.

One of the chief workers in the plant commented that the soy sauce plant uses a large quantity of steam because it is a food processing plant. The plant must use a high calorie value coal or else the small unit must be expanded to accommodate a large amount of superanthracite, but the other unit, the larger one, can be enlarged at a later time.

This may be due to the sentiment toward a high calorie value coal but they have neither the techniques to enlarge or expand the combustion units nor the confidence.

At this moment the leaders in the county administration made a decision. There will be absolutely no exception in carrying out the project!

According to this decision and the demand from their leaders, the workers had to enlarge and/or modify the two units without exception.

For those workers who have a desire to improve their work, a door will open for them in the future.

The first action taken after the workshop, was that the soy sauce plant was designated as the first one to commence the introduction of the superanthracite combustion facility construction.

After the visit, Chairman Yun Hoe-sun analyzed the situation in the plant. He decided that the modifications should be carried out in two successive stages. In this way, the production could be continued without pause permitting them to meet the challenge in the production work.

The modification project was finally in progress according to schedule. The plant manager, and the other managers and chiefs, namely, shop foreman Kim Ok-kyun, repairman Ch'oe Jung-eui, and boiler chief Yi Chang-hoe, rolled up their sleeves and went to work. The modifications were carried out and the units were changed on time.

The county administration and the Economic Committee members did an excellent job on the modification, especially with the increase in the calorie value of the combustion of the superanthracite, which they demanded. After the modification of the smaller unit, Chairman Yun Hoe-sun did a survey on the combustion operation of the superanthracite.

Some of the engineers in the plant said that now the project is at a critical point. The fact is, that even with the high calorie value coal, it may be very difficult to produce such a high heat. Another fact is, that it requires twice as much as the high calorie coal, but this problem has to be solved.

At this point, if the workers do not pursue the goal, then the project will never be accomplished.

Chairman Yun Hoe-sun has decided to make one more attempt at the project, and is ready to start a new offensive.

The communication channels between the central research scientists and those in the provinces are being kept open, the technical resources of the county have been mobilized, and the plant will be modifying the project during the conversion as the new technology and the new blower technology is introduced to increase combustion efficiency.

At this time, the workers are excited for this is a first, and the project is almost complete.

The leaders have not responded to the workers excitement for they thought that if they did not succeed in attaining the ultimate goal, then it would be quite possible that they could not maintain the status quo. In other words, regression may be the next thing they might encounter.

The superanthracite project was the result of having been defined and initiated by the party and its leaders to be under the motto of chuche. It is a divine project and, knowing this fact, the workers have regained their trust and courage.

The technical resources has been reinforced and new equipment, new instruments, and advanced work procedures were introduced.

As a result, combustion efficiency has reached the level of their goal.

Gaining their confidence, what was once thought to be such a hurdle, has now been cleared by the workers and the thermal engineers, and the conversion was finished in a jiffy.

Another result of attaining the higher goal was to do and carry out the party project without exception.

The use of the superanthracite has begun to increase in the plants, shops, and cooperatives in the province.

Under the guidance of the county party committee, the county administration and the Economic Committee had predicted that the use of superanthracite will increase. They have decided to enlarge the superanthracite mining capacity in the county.

The enlargement of one mine will not meet the demand in spite of the investment of the workers' efforts, the facility, and the material. One mine has been increased to two. Under the guidance of the county administration, the mine was modernized and the output has increased three times and then four times. On the basis of such production, the mine is viewed as a secure fuel source for the entire county. As the superanthracite coal becomes more abundant, the workers show a tendency to deviate from their former conservative and efficient use of the coal.

One day, a worker from a building materials cooperative came to see the chairman. The reason for his visit was that it is necessary to transport coal from the mine to the cooperative, which is a distance of 70 ri. He observed that it is rather difficult to transport the coal to the factory. He made a suggestion. There is a train station nearby and, if the plant could obtain some of the high energy coal from the station, it could be mixed with the superanthracite. This certainly would improve cement production.

"...and do you have any other suggestion?" thus asked the chairman.

"It seems that is the only way." said the visitor.

For a while the chairman was in deep thought and answered firmly.

In Hwanghae Bukdo, we must operate normally with the use of superanthracite, and this is what the leader asked us to do. Therefore, we must find a solution internally.

The following day, a group of people, chairman, members of the local industrial management team, and some experts on the use of superanthracite in cement production, showed up in the building materials cooperative.

They spent a few days there and Comrade Kang Tae-su, former chief, came up with a suggestion. His suggestion was to lower the firing point 100 or 200 degrees by the addition of a fluxing material to the cement starting mixture, thereby lowering coal consumption. It was an excellent idea.

In other words, using less coal means hauling less coal. Furthermore, this will totally eliminate the use of high calorie coal and, in addition, the superanthracite will be conserved and used efficiently. This is an important chance to convert completely.

Since then, the study has been focused on this subject under the abovementioned premise. However, nature did not provide solutions to such problems.

A fierce struggle continued as, secretively, some workers were thinking about the high calorie coal. Also, they thought about using coal from other areas.

The chairman did not change his mind.

He said, "when the needs of raw material and fuel arise, we must first try to supply from our own land and forests.

In fact, he did not have any idea at that moment, but he believed that we must utilize our resources first in the province, and this might stimulate the local economy. Above all we must utilize the superanthracite, and this was the main target.

The committee decided to open a new project in which it will seek an additive, a fluxing agent.

The chairman became a group leader in the search for a fluxing agent.

A vein, containing the raw material for the fluxing agent, was found near the plant. The deposit was practically infinite. The material was dug and tested in a test furnace and then used in a calcining furnace as an additive, and it worked very well.

The impression to the building material cooperative and workers is enormous.

The experiences of this building materials cooperative made an enormous contribution to the utilization of superanthracite along with raw material in the province and this broadened the utilization of superanthracite.

All of this proves that, in any circumstance, the higher the goal set by the workers, the greater the fruit that will be harvested.

12482

CSO: 4110/159

KCNA LAUDS FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF WEST SEA BARRAGE

SK241058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)--It is one year since the global-scale West Sea barrage built on our own design and with our own technology, raw materials and strength in a matter of five years with the input of 4,000 million won was put into commissioning on June 24, 1986.

Today the West Sea barrage is making great contributions to the development of the national economy and the betterment of people's living.

The lower reaches of the Taedong River has turned since the commissioning of the barrage into a big man-made lake storing billions of tons of water. This helped completely solve the question of water needed for paddy field farming in the tidal flats on the west coast now under reclamation, including South Hwanghae and South Pyongan provinces.

The West Sea barrage provided better conditions for farming this year in many districts and counties of Pyongyang, Nampo, South Pyongan, North and South Hwanghae provinces.

This year a 60 kilometre waterway project has been completed in Sinchon district of South Hwanghae Province and the first rice-transplanting has been done with the water of the West Sea barrage.

The problem of industrial water and drinking water for the areas in the lower reaches of the Taedong River has been more fully solved.

Now trains and trucks are running on the eternal embankment damming off the 8 kilometre sea between Nampo and South Hwanghae Province, and cargo ships ranging from 50,000-, 20,000- and 2,000-ton now pass through the three locks.

During the last one year more than 13,600 cargo ships including large ones passed through locks and the transport volume through the Taedong River increased.

Cargo boats navigate at all times, not affected by tide and ebb.

The West Sea barrage dam fishery station formed with the commissioning of the barrage released into the Taedong River millions of fries including grey mullet and eel in this period.

The completion of the barrage adds beauty to the scenery of the Taedong River and its surrounding areas and has a good effect on the climate there.

Some 100,000 working people went round the West Sea barrage by excursion boat during the past one year.

According to data compiled by scientists of the West Sea Marine Meteorological Institute, in winter the mercury last year showed 2-3 degrees centigrade higher than an average year and in summer it dropped as much. And the areas around Kwangyang Bay, Onchon County and Chungsan County in South Pyongan Province which had little rain before have now turned into areas of fit precipitation, areas favorable for farming in the tideland.

The Korean people ascribe the enormous changes that have taken place during the past one year with the completion of the West Sea barrage to the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is bringing the far-reaching grand nature-remaking plan of the great leader President Kim Il-song into brilliant reality.

/8309

CSO: 4100/257

5,000 FAMILIES MOVE INTO NEW SILICATE HOUSES

SK270408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA)--Many families moved recently to new silicate houses in Hwasong-dong and Anhak-dong on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

Each two- or three-storied building is for 2-6 families.

A flat occupying 120 square metres is appointed with scores of high-quality furniture such as beds, coverlet-boxes, tall chest-of-drawers and bookshelves.

Smart-looking houses of various styles built with bright and gentle colored silicate bricks well match the beautiful scenery of the surroundings.

These modern dwelling houses are a model of the houses to be built in the Korean countryside in the years ahead.

Multi-storied silicate houses are now under construction in urban districts, too.

Silicate houses for 5,000 families are expected to be completed in Pyongyang by June of next year.

Projects to lay foundations for 1,200 flats have already been finished and wall-laying started on 2-3 storied houses for hundreds of flats.

A solid foundation has been built in Korea for a large-scale construction of silicate houses.

Modern silicate factories with an aggregate yearly production capacity of 1,000 million bricks were completed in Anju, Pihyon and Hamburg in a matter of two years since the start of the construction.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il unfolded a plan to build the silicate-brick production base, personally chose the sites of the factories and indicated concrete ways and directions to build them.

When the factories commissioned, he examined designs of silicate houses and saw to it that houses of these types were built in a big way.

Silicate houses are now under construction not only in Pyongyang but in Kaesong, Wonsan, Hamhung and so on.

VNS DENOUNCES VISITS TO SOUTH BY U.S., JAPANESE OFFICIALS

SK240840 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Station commentary: "Why Are the U.S. and Japanese Political Messengers Coming?"]

[Text] As has been reported, Edward Derwinski, U.S. undersecretary of state for security assistance [as heard], came to Seoul on 20 June to discuss the issue of assisting the Seoul Olympics and the security situation on the Korean peninsula. Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, is expected to visit South Korea on 23 June. Meanwhile, the Japanese Government hastily dispatched (Takio), director of the East Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to Seoul on 19 June.

It is very noteworthy that the U.S. and Japanese political messengers flew into Seoul one after another while fierce demonstrations to oppose the 13 April measure and the election of the DJP presidential candidate are continuing across the country. It is an absurd political farce that they fly into Seoul, meet those in the government and the National Assembly and officials in charge of Olympics affairs, and discuss the 1988 Olympics and the security situation on the Korean peninsula. This open interference in the internal affairs of our country and an intolerable defilement of and mockery at our people by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

Our people have never invited the political impostors of the United States and Japan. It is impossible for them to do so. Our people have resolutely opposed the 1988 Olympics consistently, regarding them as a scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group for perpetuating division and long-term power. This belief has not changed.

The issue of the 1988 Olympics is our internal problem which should not be interfered in by others. It is reported that the U.S. and Japanese officials came to discuss the security situation on the Korean peninsula. We can say the same thing in regard to this.

The minimum demand of our people at present is to realize democratization in this land and to revise the Constitution in order to directly elect the president. The students and the masses of all strata are waging a resolute struggle for this, shedding blood and at the risk of their lives.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group ignored this demand of our people and made the so-called 13 April momentous decision, and did not hesitate to commit the act of stealing power by unilaterally imposing a political timetable for electing the presidential candidate. They even mobilized total police forces of 120,000 men and commando units that have received special training and fired teargas at random at the students, opposition party members, off-stage opposition figures, religionists, businessmen, and housewives calling for democracy, and savagely suppressed them, trampling them down under army boots. They are threatening that they will use the supreme power for emergency measures.

In such a situation as this, it is very apparent what will be the design to be pursued by the U.S. and Japanese political impostors who come to Seoul. Their purpose must be to block the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle heightening in this land, to find a way out of the crisis in their shaky colonial rule, and to facilitate the scheme to prolong the power of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring.

If the U.S. and Japanese political impostors really have something to talk with the persons in authority of the government, they should tell them that they should not use the Seoul Olympics for their impure political purpose, and that they should stop the fascist suppression and realize democracy. If they are really interested in the situation in South Korea, they should make the DJP regime revoke the 13 April measure for defending the Constitution, revise the Constitution for a direct elections system, and step down from power.

Our people will closely watch the U.S. and Japanese aggressors' words and actions and will never tolerate their sinister maneuvers.

/8309

CSO: 4110/186

DPRK COMMENTARY ON VISITS OF U.S. OFFICIALS

SK240854 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Commotion of Visits Designed to Settle the Crisis"]

[Text] Today, when fascist rule is being shaken in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are sending their errand boys to South Korea in succession.

On the morning of 22 June, Derwinski, undersecretary of state for Security Assistance, Science, and Technology of the U.S. Department of State, who sneaked into South Korea on 20 June, met an assistant minister of the puppet foreign affairs ministry and held conspiratorial talks with him on the security situation on the Korean Peninsula. Following this, in the afternoon of the same day, Derwinski met the puppet foreign minister, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Seoul Olympics, and chairman of the Foreign affairs Committee of the Puppet National Assembly to discuss so-called cooperation measures for the successful holding of the Seoul Olympics.

It has also been reported that Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, who has visited Pacific countries together with Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, will sneak into Seoul in the evening of 22 June for a visit to South Korea.

In an interview with the U.S. NBC Television Network on 21 June, Sigur said that the purpose of his visit to Seoul is to find out what is going on on the spot and to persuade the ruling and opposition parties to resume dialogue. He then babbled that it is very regrettable that violent demonstrations are being waged on the streets despite the fact that a major political change in South Korea is to be expected with the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan from the presidency next February. He also babbled that the United States wants street demonstrations to be stopped at an early date.

The U.S. imperialists' aim of sending Derwinski and Sigur to South Korea has been revealed by the words and acts of these two rascals. The anti-U.S. struggle against dictatorship of the South Korean youths, students, and people that has swept all of South Korea since 10 June has been beyond the expectations of the U.S. imperialists by far in terms of its scale and vehemence.

It is also a development that has bestowed great uneasiness upon the U.S. imperialists who have frantically tried to continuously hold on to South Korea as a colony and military base.

In connection with the serious political situation in South Korea, the social, [word indistinct], and press circles of the world are further raising the voices of worrying about the possibility of holding the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Such being the situation, the U.S. imperialists not only have made the spokesmen of the Department of State and the White House and Secretary of State Shultz comment on the South Korean situation, but has also issued instructions to the Chon Tu-hwan ring through Reagan's personal letter to traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Not satisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists are sending high-level errand boys to South Korea to discuss measures for the resolution to the current crisis.

The so-called security situation which Derwinski discussed with the puppets is nothing but security for aggression in a bid to rescue the colonial fascist rule from crisis. The discussions of the problem of the Seoul Olympics that he had with the puppets are nothing but a scheme to hold the Olympics in Seoul and to utilize them for division and war and for maintaining the fascist dictatorship.

The scenario regarding dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties that the U.S. imperialists have sent to South Korea via the errand boys is nothing but a deceptive one designed to dampen the antidictatorial struggle of the South Korean people and to appease public sentiment in South Korea.

The current situation created in South Korea is a result of the colonial and fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Therefore, the situation cannot be resolved through dialogue and compromise.

The South Korean people, who have been forced to endure all sorts of slavery under the colonial and fascist rule for more than 40 years, will no longer allow the dictatorial rule, which has trampled underfoot their political freedom and democratic rights, [word indistinct] be prolonged. Their demand is to end the dictatorial rule itself.

There has been no precedent in which a dictator has made concessions for democratization. Democracy and fascism are incompatible. Furthermore, dialogue and compromise that the U.S. imperialists are clamoring about are not for the achievement of democratization in South Korea.

While babbling about major political change and the like, Sigur is supporting the unilateral political schedule of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring. On the other hand, he is calling for the South Korean youths, students, and people to stop their antidictatorial struggle for democracy, branding it as a violent struggle. Thus, he has laid bare to the world the U.S. imperialists' real intention.

The U.S. imperialists have tried to appease the South Korean people to stop the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle in a bid to smoothly maintain the colonial and fascist rule. However, the South Korean situation will not be resolved by the U.S. imperialists' efforts and measures. It will be decided on by the will of the South Korean people. The South Korean youths, students, and people are chanting the slogans "Go home, Yankees who support the dictatorship" and "We cannot achieve democracy without relying on our own strength."

The U.S. imperialists should renounce their wild ambition to maintain the colonial and fascist rule by abetting the puppets and withdraw from South Korea as called for by the South Korean people.

/8309

CSO: 4110/186

ANTI-U.S. MASS RALLIES HELD

Anniversary Meetings Held

SK290643 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Mass rallies and parades took place yesterday in Chongjin, Sinuiju, Haeju, and Nampo on the occasion of 25 June, the day of struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Present at the mass rally in Chongjin were An Mun-hon, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Yi Kil-ho, secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee; other responsible functionaries of local party, power, administrative, and economic institutions and labor organizations, together with workers, youths, and students in the city. (Lev Moscov), Soviet consul general in Chongjin, officials from his Consulate General, and foreign guests staying in Chongjin were invited to the meeting.

Chairman An Mun-hon; (Kim Chong-chon), representative of the workers; (Kim Yong-ok), representative of the youths and students; and (Cho Tok-ho), a former volunteer, spoke at the rally.

Present at the mass rally in Sinuiju were Kim Pyong-yul, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; (Yom Chae-man), chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; other responsible functionaries of local party, power, administrative, and economic institutions and labor organizations, together with workers, youths, and students in the city.

Chairman (Yom Chae-man); (Kim Chong-nam), representative of the workers; (Kim Tok-nan), representative of the peasants; and (Chong Sung-mun), representative of the youths and students spoke at the meeting.

Present at the mass rally in Haeju were Paek Pom-su, responsible secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Hwanghae People's Committee; (Choe Ki-pin), chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and other responsible functionaries of local party, power, administrative, and economic institutions and labor organizations, together with workers, youths, and students in the city.

Chairman (Choe Ki-pin), (Pak Chan-kyu), representative of the workers; (Min Hui-pon), representative of the peasants; and (Won Sun-ha), representative of the youths and students spoke at the meeting.

Present at the mass rally in Nampo were Pak Sung-il, responsible secretary of the Nampo Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee; Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; other responsible functionaries of local party, power, administrative, and economic institutions and labor organizations, together with workers, youths, and students in the city.

Chairman Chang In-sok; (Choe Kyong-tok), representative of the workers; (Yi Won-suk), representative of the peasants; and (Kwon Yun-chol), representative of the youths and students spoke at the meeting.

Pyongyang Officials Attend Rally

SK260055 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Excerpts] On 25 June, a Pyongyang city mass rally and demonstration were held at the Kim Il-song square to mark, 25 June, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Placed in the rally site are the slogans, "Let us put down the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the implacable enemy of the Korean people," "the U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately withdraw from South Korea," "Let us overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique," "Let us sternly smash the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique," "Let us reunify the country under the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity," "We actively support and encourage the South Korean people's struggle for democratization of the society and national reunification," and "Let us smash the U.S. imperialists' war provocation maneuvers and defend the peace and security of the world."

Present on the rostrum were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and general chief of staff of the KPA; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the State Control Commission of the Central People's Committee; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang City Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Chonghoist Chongu Party Central Committee; Choe Tok-sin, vice chairman of the CPRF; Yom Tae-chun, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee; Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee; and Chon Kum-chol, secretary of the CPRF.

VNS WARNS AGAINST RULING CAMP'S 'APPEASEMENT' GESTURE

SK250330 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] At this hour today I will talk about the deceptive appeasement tactics of the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u ring.

Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u met at Chongwadae on 22 June to discuss ways to solve the current political situation, and said that they will agree to a series of demands, including the resumption on the discussion of constitutional revision; dialogue with Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party; lifting of the house arrest of Mr Kim Tae-chung; and release of those detained in connection with the 10 June national rally.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u ring, which has so far rejected the proposal for talks between the top leaders of the ruling and opposition parties, advocated a package of dialogue, pretending to assent to a series of demands, shows well the seriousness of the crisis of the military dictatorial group. Our people will not hold any fantasy, be deceived, or ridiculed by the cunning tactics put forward by the military dictatorial group under the manipulation of the U.S. masters. They are well aware that although the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u ring pretend to assent to the people's democratic demands through talks our dialogue between the top leaders of the ruling and opposition parties, this is a cunning and deceptive appeasement tactic designed to calm down the continuously expanding and heightening anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle of our masses of all walks of life and students and to find a way out of the grave power crisis.

Employing deceptive appeasement tactics is a policy adopted by the military dictatorial group whenever it faces a deepening crisis. As you know, the military dictatorial group last year staged the three party top leaders' talks when the struggle of the people and students calling for democratization was heightened, and pretending to assent to the people's demands and to keep on with the discussion of constitutional revision, it overturned it with the 13 April measure this year. Previous dictator Pak Chong-hui also held talks with Yi Chol-sung when the power crisis deepened, and through behind-the-scenes manipulation, he abused this to find a way out of the crisis. The

so-called talks and dialogue between the top leaders of the ruling and the opposition parties raved about by the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u ring are designed not to assent to the people's demands but to buy time and wait for the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle of the people and the students to subside. In other words, this is a temporary makeshift tactic to momentarily ease the crisis.

If the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u ring were ready to fill the people's demands and solve the current political situation, it should immediately revoke the 13 April measure by which it blocked the discussion of constitutional revision and decided to elect the president through an indirect election system under the current dictatorial Constitution, stop suppressing the people, and unconditionally release not only those involved in the 10 June national rally but also all political prisoners and conscientious prisoners. Mr Kim Tae-chung should not only be released from his house arrest but be remitted, reinstated, and be given political and democratic freedom, including the freedom of the press, assembly, and demonstration, should be guaranteed. The DJP military dictatorship should not be allowed to continue but should step down from power immediately as demanded by the people.

If they attempt to employ temporary measures to extricate themselves from the crisis, deceiving the people with issues of lesser importance, it will be meaningless. The military dictatorial group should squarely see the general trend of the times and the people's demands and should not attempt to extricate themselves from the crisis through temporary and makeshift measures. Our people will never be deceived by any of the tactful machinations of the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u ring.

History does not know of any precedence where a dictator freely gave the people democracy. Democracy is won only when the people wage a united struggle. Our people will continue the struggle and win victory until they crush the cunning and deceptive appeasement policy and put an end to the U.S. colonial rule and the pro-U.S. dictatorial rule in this land.

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DAILY BRANDS CHON TU-HWAN AS 'DISCARDED DICTATOR'

SK270858 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 24 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 25 June commentary: "Blarney of Discarded Dictator"]

[Text] Appearing in a so-called inauguration ceremony in Yonggwang County, South Cholla Province, on 23 June, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan made a congratulatory speech.

At this meeting, the dictator stressed that problems should be resolved through dialogue and negotiations amid laws and order, while he branded the South Korean people's struggle for democracy as an illegal, violent act. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is merely pursuing the maintenance and extension of the current dictatorial system, running counter to democracy.

The law and order babbled about by the puppet are the fascist evil laws and murderous rule which infringe upon even the basic democratic freedom and rights of the popular masses, and dialogue and negotiations amid such law and order are repressive means of making the extension of the military dictatorship a fait accompli and force the people to accept it.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that if the door of dialogue and negotiations between the military dictatorial force and democratic force opens, everything will be smoothly resolved. However, this is nothing but a deceptive remark. Just like oil and water will not blend, dictatorship and democracy cannot mingle with each other, and dialogue and negotiations between the two can never take place. History has shown that no dictator has presented a democracy. This is clearly shown by the result of a farce of the ruling-opposition negotiations and constitutional revision which the puppets staged in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' script in connection with the movement carried out last year by the opposition forces for constitutional revision, which favor a direct election system.

The Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u clique, which claimed to hold dialogue and negotiations to resolve the problems, is not going to retreat from the road of dictatorship nor have its U.S. imperialist masters--the behind-the-scenes force--allow democracy. It is no accident that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan, who is forcibly implementing a unilateral political schedule to extend his dictatorship after suspending the discussion of constitutional revision, has again put forward the tactics for dialogue and negotiations given by his masters.

He is attempting to alienate and destroy the democratic movement forces by appeasing the opposition democratic forces who were leading the democratization movement in streets and by bringing them into the indoor debate. Thus, he is trying to extinguish the flames of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle. In other words, the rascals realized that the prevailing situation is unfavorable to extending their dictatorship and worked out such a cunning trick to recover their breath. They can never deceive the people with such petty wiles.

The South Korean people are well aware that compromising with a dictatorship means surrendering to fascism and accepting the puppets' maneuvers for extension of military dictatorship, including protection of the current Constitution and the confirmation of the presidential candidate. They are not going to undergo another bitter experience of negotiations.

The people shed a great deal of blood on the road of struggle for democratization for more than 40 years, and have now risen in a struggle for democracy with firm resolution to bury the fascists. At this point of acute confrontation, how can they stop their advance with hesitation and turn to the road of compromise, which means their surrender?

The way to settle the situation is to follow the people's will. Unless the Chon Tu-hwan clique withdraws its important decision, cancels the nomination of No Tae-u as presidential candidate, puts an end to repression, releases the detainees, and implements democratic politics, the resolution of problems through dialogue and negotiations will merely remain as desk theory which will never be implemented.

Furthermore, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan raved about important responsibility while babbling about the people's peace. His remarks are indeed shameless and laughable. Being discarded by the people and covered all over with wounds, how can he act as the president? Whenever he finds an opportunity, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan raves that all his acts are in accordance with the people's will and that only few radical leftist elements oppose his rule. However, the prevailing South Korean situation eloquently shows what the people's aspirations and demands are, and who are the minority that are isolated from the masses.

The Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u clique, which was humiliated before all the people world's as discarded dictators, and its DJP have no value for existence any long or justification to maintain power. The puppet Chon Tu-hwan is not entitled to mention anything about the South Korean situation. The Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u clique and its military dictatorship are the cause of the South Korean situation, and the U.S. imperialists are supporting it.

It is the firm will of the South Korean people, youths, and students to achieve democracy in overall social and political life by ending the colonial military fascist dictatorship in South Korea. The puppet Chon Tu-hwan should stop foolish acts which ridicule the South Korean people's aspiration for democracy and should immediately step down from power. The South Korean people will not fuse their resolution in the deceitful negotiation plan but will advance by upholding the banner of anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle more courageously.

DPRK COMMENTARY URGES CHON TU-HWAN TO RESIGN

SK250356 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Commentary by Cho Tong-ik, "Where Is the Way Out of the Situation?"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan enumerated the so-called congratulatory speech on 23 June somewhere in South Cholla Province. On this occasion, he described the people's struggle for democracy as illegal and violent and preached that all issues must be resolved through dialogue and compromise while law and order is maintained. This is the mockery of the South Korean people's escalating fervor for democracy and a challenge to it. This is also a shameless statement that graphically shows the rascal's true nature as a fascist maniac and a political imposter.

What in the world has caused the political confusion prevailing in South Korea? This is caused by the fact that under the behind-the-scenes manipulation, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, running counter to the people's will, attempted to forcibly carry out its unilateral political schedule in an effort to extend its dictatorship. According to a scenario written by the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring made the so-called important 13 April decision which forcibly suspended discussion on constitutional revision and, later, staged the drama of nominating military hooligan No Tae-u as the puppet presidential candidate. This is an open challenge to the people's earnest desire for democracy and is another power burglary committed to extend power. Under these circumstances, how can the South Korean people—who have suffered from the colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique for approximately 40 years—tolerate the illegal act of continuously subjecting them to slavish lives under the fascist dictatorship?

Using the 10 June pan-national meeting as an opportunity, the South Korean people rose up in a nationwide anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for democracy. This was an adamant resistance against the rascals' maneuvers to extend their dictatorial regime and showed their firm will and determination to realize democracy through struggle. It is not coincidental that South Korean papers wrote that the current difficult situation was caused by the fact that there exists only a one-way rule and that they did not properly estimate the popular trends, and that they must realize how imprudent it is to try to put the 13 April measure into practice.

As a matter of fact, the popular struggle which the people of all walks of life have waged throughout South Korea has already deprived the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime of the justification for its existence and has inflicted all

sorts of trouble upon it. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan, the target of the South Korean people's curse and the derision of the peoples of the world, is not in a position to speak in public. Nevertheless, he talked in public about illegal violent acts or [word indistinct] is trying to pass the blame for the current situation in South Korea onto the people and the democratic forces and to conceal his own colors. How shameless a fascist tyrant he is.

The puppet traitor babbled that the current situation must be resolved through dialogue and compromise. This is nothing but a cunning trick designed to soothe the people's spirit of resistance to overcome the impending critical moment, and to buy time to realize his sinister plot to extend his dictatorship at any cost.

The current South Korean situation cannot be solved through dialogue and compromise. Democracy and fascism are irreconcilably incompatible. As long as fascism is not overthrown, democracy will not be realized. With the same mouth with which he babbled about dialogue and compromise, the puppet traitor urged the South Korean people to keep law and order and threateningly urged them to follow the fascist rule order. The South Korean people do not want the fascist dictatorial rule to be extended through deceptive dialogue and compromise and only want to end the colonial fascist rule and realize a genuine democratic society.

The scenario of dialogue and compromise written by the U.S. imperialists will not convince anyone. This is clearly evidenced by the fact that the South Korean youths, students, and people are continuously and vigorously rising up in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle despite the puppets' violent suppression and their cunning appeasement and deception, and that the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution will hold a popular peace march for democracy on 26 June as scheduled. It is foolish for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to try to find a way out for survival in dialogue and compromise. A way out of the South Korean situation is not to engage in dialogue and compromise, but for the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to resign from power.

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CHON-KIM TALKS COMMENTARIES

Daily Assesses Outcome

SK270706 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "What Did the Outcome of Chongwadae Talks Show?"]

[Text] According to news reports, on 24 June traitor Chon Tu-hwan reportedly conducted talks at Chongwadae with opposition party presidents, including the RDP president.

The process of talks on that day was a clear indication of what the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's idea about compromise with opposition parties is all about. The puppet traitor has accepted none of the pressing demands of the South Korean people such as an abolition of the vow to keep the current Constitution in place, revision of the Constitution in favor of direct presidential election system, and [word indistinct] of all those imprisoned, adopting an attitude of either avoiding or refusing them all.

He did not do anything about the suggestion that the Constitution be revised except to utter such terse words as "Let us reopen debate on constitutional revision," thus showing no sign at all of being willing to withdraw the so-called 13 April important decision. With regard to the demand that those who are held in connection with the 10 June incident be released, he refused to set them all free unconditionally by babbling about the equal application laws or about the need to weigh the seriousness of their crimes. He flatly refused to grant amnesty to and restore civil rights for Kim Tae-chung. Ignoring the public demand that the Olympics be held only after democratization has been achieved, he attached great importance to the Olympics and excluded democratization.

This shows that the dialogue and compromise preached by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are nothing but a billboard designed to deceive and mock the people and that their intentions to prolong the fascist military dictatorship have not changed a bit. Once again, the outcome of the just-concluded Chongwadae talks has clearly demonstrated that the fascist dictator's ambitions for power can never change under any circumstances and that the dictator is in no position to do something nice to the population.

If the puppet traitor is not dreaming about the prolonged stay in power, why does he not accept the call for revision of the Constitution as demanded by the people who want to choose their rulers by their own direct votes? Also, if the puppets do hope for democratic development in a practical sense, how can they insist on keeping in custody those who participated in demonstrations to call for democratization, and how can they be so stubborn as to insist on putting Kim Tae-chung in hamstrings on the grounds that he is their political opponent?

In reality, the puppets are not so hesitant in taking emergency measures under the pretext of security and the foundation of the country being shaken, while ignoring the call of the people and off-stage democratic forces for democratization. Even on the day the Chongwadae talks were held, the fascist clique committed such a barbarous act of having the puppet Supreme Court sentence Chang Ki-pyo, chief of the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyon] policy committee, to heavy imprisonment charging him with violation of the National Security Law.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's lipservice to dialogue and compromise is nothing but a scheme to dodge the crisis facing their rule, which has been engineered by the people's resistance and which has cornered them to a blind alley and ultimately earn time to further strengthen the fascist suppression for dialogue and compromise in the hands of the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u ring and control it from behind the scenes. It also stems from their purposes to make their deceptive strategy of dialogue and compromise a success that the U.S. imperialists had sent high-ranking errand boys, including U.S. undersecretary of state Derwinski and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur, one after another to South Korea for confabs with the puppets, which came on the heels of Reagan's letter to the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

It was in compliance with the directives from the U.S. imperialists that the puppet traitor either refused or avoided accepting the demands of the people and off-stage forces at the Chongwadae talks. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are bent on maintaining South Korea as their colony and military base indefinitely by prolonging the fascist dictatorship, not hoping for democratization.

While babbling about dialogue and compromise as coached on by its masters, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now attempting to find a way out in prolonging its dictatorship. But it is a foolish act.

No compromise can be reached between democracy and fascism. Democracy can be won only through a positive struggle against the imperialist occupiers and dictators.

It is no accident that the RDP has declared the Chongwadae talks a failure and then vowed to strengthen the struggle for democratization. The National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, already grasping the deceptive nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's idea about dialogue and compromise, has already declared resolutely that it will go ahead with its plan for a great peaceful march on 26 June.

The resolve of the South Korean youths, students, and people who are determined to usher in a new spring of democracy after putting an end to the fascist dictatorial rule through their own struggle is as firm as ever, not to mention their high morale.

No force on earth can stop the fierce wave of democracy that is roaring in every corner of South Korea.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan should look squarely at the reality and act discreetly instead, and should step down immediately after abandoning the filthy tricks such as dialogue and compromise. There is no other way than this to bring the situation in South Korea under control.

SKNDF Statement

SK270652 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Statement by spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front issued on 25 June--read by announcer]

[Text] Chon Tu-hwan and Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], discussed many questions for a long time during their talks at Chongwadae on 24 June. However, the talks ended in a rupture without any agreement.

Our SKNDF and patriotic people had neither fantasy nor expectations for dialogue with the ringleader of fascism because negotiations cannot be realized between the fascist and democratic forces. Moreover, seeking measures to settle the situation for democratic politics through dialogue with the murderer of Kwangju residents is nonsensical, like asking for mercy from a burglar.

Chon Tu-hwan, who, having proposed a dialogue with the opposition party, acted as if he would make great concessions to it, did not accept any of the issues proposed by RDP President Kim Yong-sam including the immediate withdrawal of the 13 April step, the issue of a selective national referendum, and the issue of releasing political offenders and political prisoners. He either slapped or turned the issues over to No Tae-u while insulting the students who rose in the struggle for withdrawal of protection of the current Constitution, branding them as radical elements. He threatened the people with the right for an emergency and merely insisted on holding the Olympics under the present system.

All this clearly showed once again that the true color of the military dictators cannot change and that the dialogue they pursue is a deceptive, cunning trick designed to alienate the opposition circles again after bringing them into the Assembly, to get out of trouble by securing time, to maintain the current system on the pretext of the Olympics, and to realize the ambition to regain power through the fascist offensive.

The Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u clique, which was at a loss as to which way to take, has taken such a treacherous and provocative attitude because it believes in the might of the United States and is supported by the United States. The one who is in a panic, fearing the development of the South Korean situation, is none other than the United States, which is concerned with the possibility of losing South Korea, its colony, and the nuclear advance base in the Far East.

Washington, being more nervous than ever before, gave a snare of great negotiations to the military dictatorial regime facing a crisis on the one hand and the bayonet of a military coup on the other, while interfering in South Korea's political schedule in full scale. It is supporting the behind the scenes it supports the retaking of power by the DJP, but up front it propagandizes democratic politics.

At present, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Political Affairs [as heard] and U.S. Undersecretary of State for Security [as heard] flew into Seoul at the same time and are running amok with the behind-the-scenes machination to prolong the military dictatorship.

The basic cause for a second Kwangju tragedy, the indication of which is becoming more clear in South Korea, is the vicious political interference by the United States. Our people will not be deceived any longer by the cunning, double-dealing tactics of the U.S. imperialists and the dictatorial regime, nor will we repeat the painful lesson taught by discussion of constitutional revision. As was shown during the first dialogue, the only way to realize democratic politics in South Korea is to crush the political interference by the United States and overthrow the military dictatorship through merciless uncompromising struggle, giving up fantasy for the U.S. imperialists and negotiation with dictatorship.

No dialogue or negotiations are possible with the Chon Tu-hwan -No Tae-u clique, which betrayed the popular will. Our people will respond to the measures of the colonial fascist forces for alienation and destruction with strategy of unity, to the deceptive tactics of negotiations with uncompromising struggle, and to the execution of the right for an emergency with a resistance struggle of all people.

Prompted by the 26 June pan-national peace march, our people will overthrow the military dictatorship by active anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and with the participation of a broader range of the masses from all walks of life. Thus, we will achieve democratic politics to the end.

Taking responsibility for the South Korean situation which is developing into bloodshed, the United States should withdraw and Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u should immediately step down from power, correctly looking at the trend of the time.

The political interference of the United States, which is attempting to extend the military dictatorship, and the frantic maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u clique cannot evade stern punishment.

25 June 1987
Seoul

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ANTI-CHON, ANTI-GOVERNMENT RALLIES CONTINUE

Pyongyang Commentary

SK281013 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "No One Can Block the Aspirations for Democratization"]

[Text] On 26 June, the South Korean youths, students, and people from all walks of life staged a pan-national grand peace march in 36 cities and counties across South Korea while waging fierce offensive and defensive battles against the puppets.

Approximately 800,000 youths, students, and people in Seoul staged demonstrations after holding a rally for the grand peace march. Churches in Kwangju rang their bells for 90 minutes while cars blew horns. Amid this, approximately 100,000 youths, students, and people from all walks of life marched through the center of town.

The flames of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship resistance struggle blazed fiercely in Pusan, Taegu, Masan, Chonju, Ulsan, Iri, Andong, and many other cities. This mass advance, in which more than 1 million youths, students, and people from all walks of life throughout South Korea participated is the greatest in scale in scores of years and showed how ardent are the South Korean people's aspirations to achieve the independence and democratization of society by crushing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers to extend its dictatorship.

The South Korean people have suffered slavish lives under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule for more than 40 years. They have never enjoyed democratic freedom or rights under the repression of successive fascist dictators. Thus, they demand a democratic constitution and democratic politics while calling for constitutional revision favoring a direct election system, with firm determination to not live as slaves for the fascists any longer.

The constitutional revision favoring a direct election system and the freedom of political activities are the execution of due rights of the South Korean people. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is repressing these rights of the people with guns and bayonets. The fascist clique, ordering a class-A alert posture to repressive organizations, including approximately

120,000 policemen, waged a wholesale crackdown and roundup commotion throughout South Korea. On 25 June, it arrested approximately 1,800 youths, students, and people and confiscated various materials of demonstrations, from 60 universities after searching them. Concentrating police forces on locations where demonstrations are expected to take place, it laid double and triple blockade lines and blocked bus and subway stations. On the pretext of preventing horn-sounding demonstrations, it perpetrated the atrocious act of even removing horns from cars.

The fascist clique took Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party who was on his way to the rally site, into an iron-fenced police car and released him at Kimpo Airport. It also put Kim Tae-chung under house arrest again only 31 hours after it lifted house arrest. It perpetrated the atrocious act of arresting 233 democratic figures.

How can there be any other fascist tyrant than he? The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which took even the president of an opposition party into a police car, treating him like baggage, and threw him out in broad daylight, is indeed a peerless fascist tyrant.

The rascals fired teargas at the people staging peaceful demonstrations who demanded that teargas not be fired. They indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned demonstrators, kicking them and beating them with clubs.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist atrocity again showed that the dialogue and compromise raved about by the rascals are hypocrisy. As oil and water will not mix, fascism and democracy are mutually destructive and there can never be compromise between the two.

The tenacious struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people is an expression of their firm will to fight against the fascist dictators to the end. The Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u clique is attempting to settle the situation by adhering to double-dealing tactics of appeasement and threats. However, this is a foolish act.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique can never block the people's aspirations with petty wiles and suppression. It should act with discretion by correctly looking at the development of the situation in South Korea and immediately step down from power according to the demands of the people.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK281050 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT [no day] Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 28 June commentary: "No Force Can Block the Grand March Toward Democracy"]

[Text] On 26 June, more than 1 million students and people from all walks of life in 37 cities and counties throughout South Korea rose in a people's grand peace march. This grand peace march was originally planned to be a nonviolent and orderly peace demonstration amid warm support from the people of all walks of life. Nevertheless, terming this peaceful demonstration illegal, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring desperately ran amok to prevent it by mobilizing special police task forces and armored cars.

The fascist clique thickly encircled areas where people were expected to gather and where demonstrations were expected to be staged by intensively deploying police forces, banned all traffic, and arrested many people by creating the whirlwind of arrest everywhere. More than 230 figures from all walks of life, including Kim Tae-chung, who had been released from house arrest on the evening of 24 June, were placed under house arrest. Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, who had gone out to participate in a meeting, was taken somewhere by force by police forces.

Those who had babbled about the release of Kim Tae-chung from house arrest and about the release of detainees as if they desired democracy suddenly changed their attitude after 1 day, creating the great whirlwind of arrest, including house arrest. The puppets' outrageous and roguish acts of coercively taking the president of the opposition party, their counterpart in dialogue, to somewhere and of branding the opposition party as an anti-national group for participating in the peace march, glaringly reveals the dictator's two-pronged physical constitution, which changes in a day and which differs internally and externally.

These base, illegal, outrageous, tyrannical, and barbarous acts directly show how wicked and despotic the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u ring's fascist dictatorial system is and how perverse and greedy is the rascal's wild desire to prolong the dictatorial system and reusurp power. This shows that the fascist ring's advertisement on dialogue and compromise and its clamorous babbling about resuming discussion of the issue of constitutional revision is a sheer lie and that what it has actually sought is prolongation of the dictatorial system through the use of strong government authority and the reusurpation of power.

The dialogue and compromise referred to by the puppets were a very dangerous trap designed to exterminate the democratic forces. The South Korean off-stage democratic forces and the broad strata of the people, who have embarked on the road of overthrowing the dictatorial system, have once again awakened and realized that no compromise should be made with the dictatorial system and that democracy can be achieved only through one's own struggle.

While viewing the people's grand peace march as criminal and while committing barbarous and violent acts, the Chon Tu-hwan ring raved that they had done so according to the people's desire to prevent social chaos caused by violence. This is a military hooligans' way of thinking and false propaganda designed to justify the rascals' outrageous and tyrannical maneuvers.

Those who have committed violence in South Korea and who have destroyed the people's lives and property are the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u ring of military hooligans. The fascist clique has barbarously suppressed the people's grand peace march because it feared above all the people's denunciation through this march of its treacherous dictatorial rule and the illegal act of usurping power. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has wielded bayonets to conceal its political and moral defeat even by committing illegal acts, is a very base group of violence. With bayonets, no force can block the people's grand march toward democracy. The more eagerly the Chon Tu-hwan ring resorts to violence, the more fiercely the people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle will be stepped up. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not indiscreetly run amok, but step down from the seat of power according to the demands of the people.

VNS TALK URGES MASS UPRISING TO OVERTHROW DICTATORSHIP

SK280430 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1100 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Unattributed talk: "Let Us Push On to Overthrow the Fascist Dictatorship
With the United Strength of the People"]

[Text] Ignoring the entire population's unanimous and ardent aspirations for democratization and opposition to fascist dictatorship, the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military dictatorial group is clinging to its attempt to prolong its stay in power, which runs counter to public opinion. Because of this, the political situation is at an important crossroads of determining whether to defend the current Constitution or revise it and whether to live with fascism or with democracy. Accordingly, the fierce clash between the democratic, patriotic forces and fascist sell-out forces is becoming intense with the passage of time.

Our masses have now risen up in a great march for democratization designed to crush the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group's plot to prolong its stay in power and realize democratic politics. This struggle, in which all walks of society such as the youths, students, workers, peasants, religious figures, off-stage democratic figures, and even employees of business firms of all ages and sexes, have indignantly risen up, is being fiercely staged almost every day while expanding across the country, including Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, and Taegu.

The present political situation shows signs of a storm of nationwide struggle to crush the fascist dictatorship, and the trend is developing in a way that is more favorable to the popular masses. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group, which now faces the worst kind of crises in the face of a strong resistance from the entire population, is now turning every stone to find a way to overcome the current political impasse at all costs, while trembling with fear. Finding that its intimidation tactics and pressure on the people with the hint of an emergency measure failed to work, the fascist dictatorial group is now preaching the merits of dialogue and compromise with the off-stage democratic forces at the instigation of the United States. This, however, is nothing but a plan worked out by a fascist group, which now finds itself in trouble in the face of the trend rapidly becoming unfavorable to it, to overcome the crisis. It is also nothing but a delaying tactic to earn breathing space and to prepare a more tyrannical fascist offensive to launch against the democratic, patriotic forces.

Just as water and oil are not compatible, fascist dictatorship and democracy are mutually destructive. Such being the case, dialogue and compromise are not conceivable between the two.

Two days after his meeting with RDP President Kim Yong-sam on 24 June, fascist dictator Chon Tu-hwan seized him, the other party to dialogue, by forceful means so as to keep him from participating in the Great Nationwide March for Peace. This is proven by the fact that the fascist dictator who earlier on had freed Kim Tae-chung from house arrest again placed him under house arrest the very next day.

Historical experience teaches that no fascist dictator has ever allowed his people to enjoy democracy. Even though the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u group pays lipservice to dialogue and compromise, it has no intention at all to step down from power on its own nor will it allow our people to enjoy democracy.

Compromise with the fascist dictator means at once servitude and self-destruction. A concession and one step back today will force us to make two concessions and two steps back tomorrow, and if we stop moving now we will never be able to get on our feet again.

How can our popular masses, who have put up a courageous fight risking our lives, with a determination to emerge victorious in the end, for independence and democracy and against subjugation and fascism, stop moving in their struggle at this critical juncture of choosing between fascism and democracy? Democratic politics can be won only through an uninterrupted struggle against the fascist dictatorship.

Dear fellow countrymen: Now when the indignant rising up of the people of all walks of life has put the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u group on the defensive and has turned the whole country into a battlefield is the time to stage an intransigent struggle against the fascist dictatorship through a more positive advance, without the slightest vacillation and wavering.

The power of our popular masses who have risen up for the cause of justice is invincible. The nationwide rally held on 10 June, the struggle at the Myongdong Cathedral, and the Great Nationwide March for Peace on 26 June in which approximately 1 million masses of all walks of life participated, powerfully demonstrated that if all the people rise up in a firm unity in a struggle to bury the pro-U.S. fascist military dictatorship they can tear down the hotbed of fascism and usher in a new world of democracy.

The popular masses of all walks of life who ardently aspire for independence and democracy should join in this great march of national magnitude for democratization so as to swell the struggle ranks into one 10 million-strong and then hasten the demise of the fascist dictatorship by the united strength of the entire popular masses. It was the united strength of the popular masses of all walks of life that overthrew the pro-U.S. running dog

Syngman Rhee's fascist dictatorship during the 19 April uprising and brought a catastrophic end to the Yusin dictatorship through the October resistance struggle in Pusan and Masan. It was also a demonstration of our popular masses' united strength that have performed the greatest and fiercest of all struggle feats in the history of the [word indistinct] and recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of popular masses' struggle by driving out the martial law-enforcing army and defending Kwangju, the city of resistance struggle, for as long as 10 days.

Dear fellow countrymen: Liquidating the fascist colonial military dictatorship and realizing the democratization in our country is an unchanging will of all of our popular masses and their resolve to continue their struggle is as firm as ever.

When the popular masses of all walks of life who hope for independence and democracy and who genuinely love the nation and people bravely join in the sacred nationwide struggle to achieve democratic politics and when all the people in the country struggle with their united strength, the fascist dictatorship will be destroyed and the new world of democracy will dawn on us without fail.

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